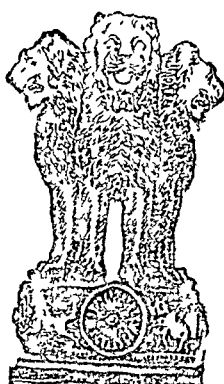


INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SILVER JUBILEE SESSION

VOLUME XXV PART I

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING HELD AT DELHI DECEMBER 1948



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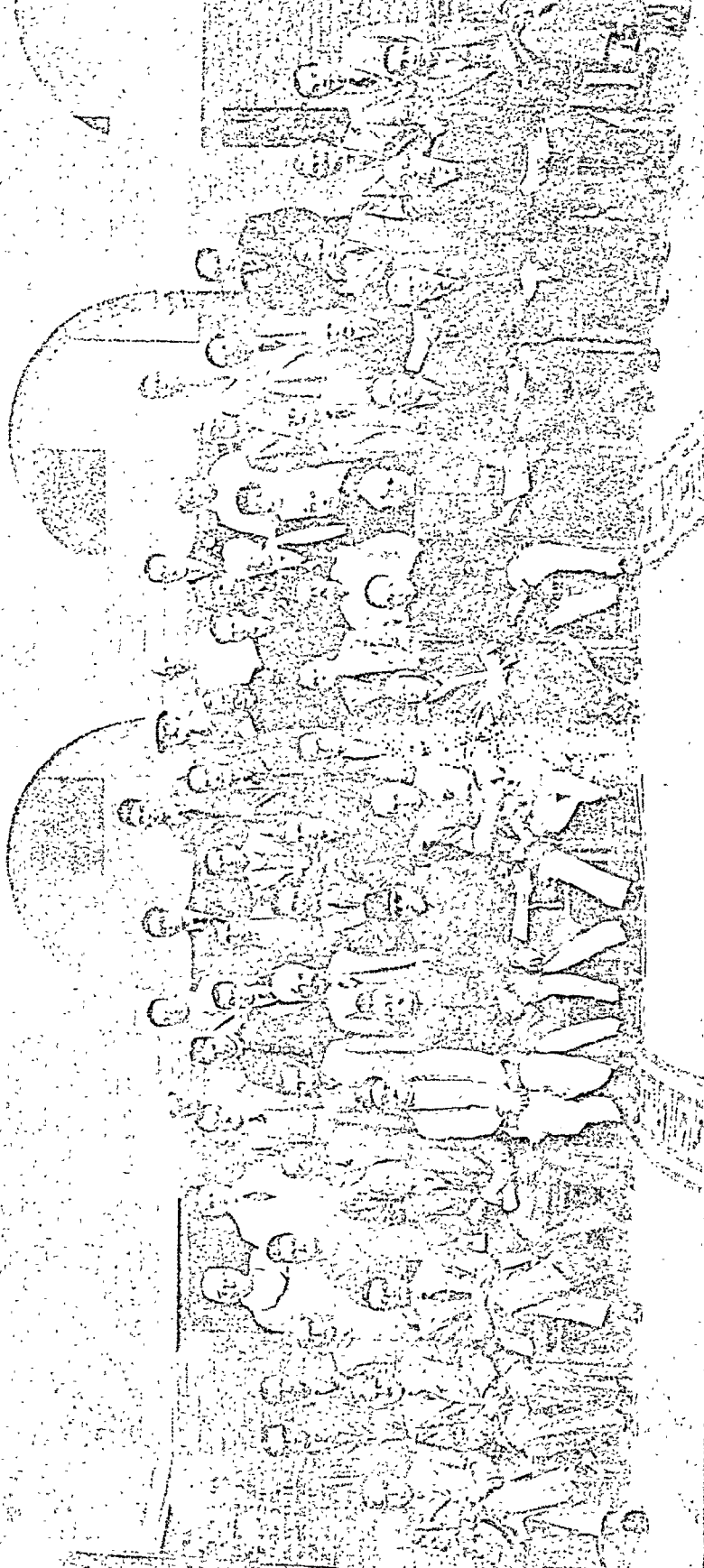
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Seated from left to right.—Dr. G. L. Chopra, Simla ; Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Poona ; Purnendu Basu, Assistant Secretary ; Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Calcutta ; Professor D. V. Potdar, Poona ; Dr. Tara Chand, Chaitman, R. & P. Committee ; Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President ; Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal, Nehrui, Prime Minister ; Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Indore ; Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary ; Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, Sivaganga ; Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Udaipur ; Principal S. R. Kohli, Jind ; Dr. B. S. Baliga, Madras ; Mr. W. S. Desai, Burma, *Standing from left to right*—(1st row) Mr. S. Gopalun, Tanjore ; Sri Parmenand, Allahabad ; Professor Totra Raj Pande, Nepal ; Mr. J. C. Talwar, Agra ; Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta ; Mr. Ganda Singh, Amritsar ; Dr. S. N. Datta, Lucknow ; Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Simla ; Mr. J. M. Ghose, Jaipur ; Dr. A. G. Pawar, Kolhapur ; Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, Calcutta ; Mr. V. N. Pillai, Trivandrum ; Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Patiala ; Mr. S. G. Gyani, Bombay ; Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Agra ; Principal G. S. Das, Balasore ; Mr. M. Moraes, Bombay. (2nd row) Mr. Charan Saran, N.A.I. ; Mr. H. K. Banerjee, Calcutta ; Mr. C. V. Joshi, Baroda ; Mr. A. W. A. Mottau, Ceylon ; Mr. A. H. Nizami, Rewa ; Mr. S. P. Sen, Calcutta ; Mr. K. G. Panigrahi, Cuttack ; Dr. H. L. Gupta, Sangor ; Dr. R. R. Sethi, New Delhi ; Dr. K. K. Datta, Patna ; Mr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan, Calcutta ; Mr. S. H. Askari, Patna ; Dr. Y. K. Doshpande, Yelmal ; Mr. G. H. Khare, Poona ; Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Simla ; Dr. P. C. Gupta, Simla ; Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, Lucknow. (3rd row) Mr. M. R. Majumdar, Baroda ; Dr. V. D. Rao, Bombay ; Dr. R. S. Datta, Indore ; Mr. L. P. Pandey, Bilsapur (C.P.) ; Professor S. L. Poplai, Loca Secretary ; Mr. T. S. Shojwalkar, Poona.

CONTENTS

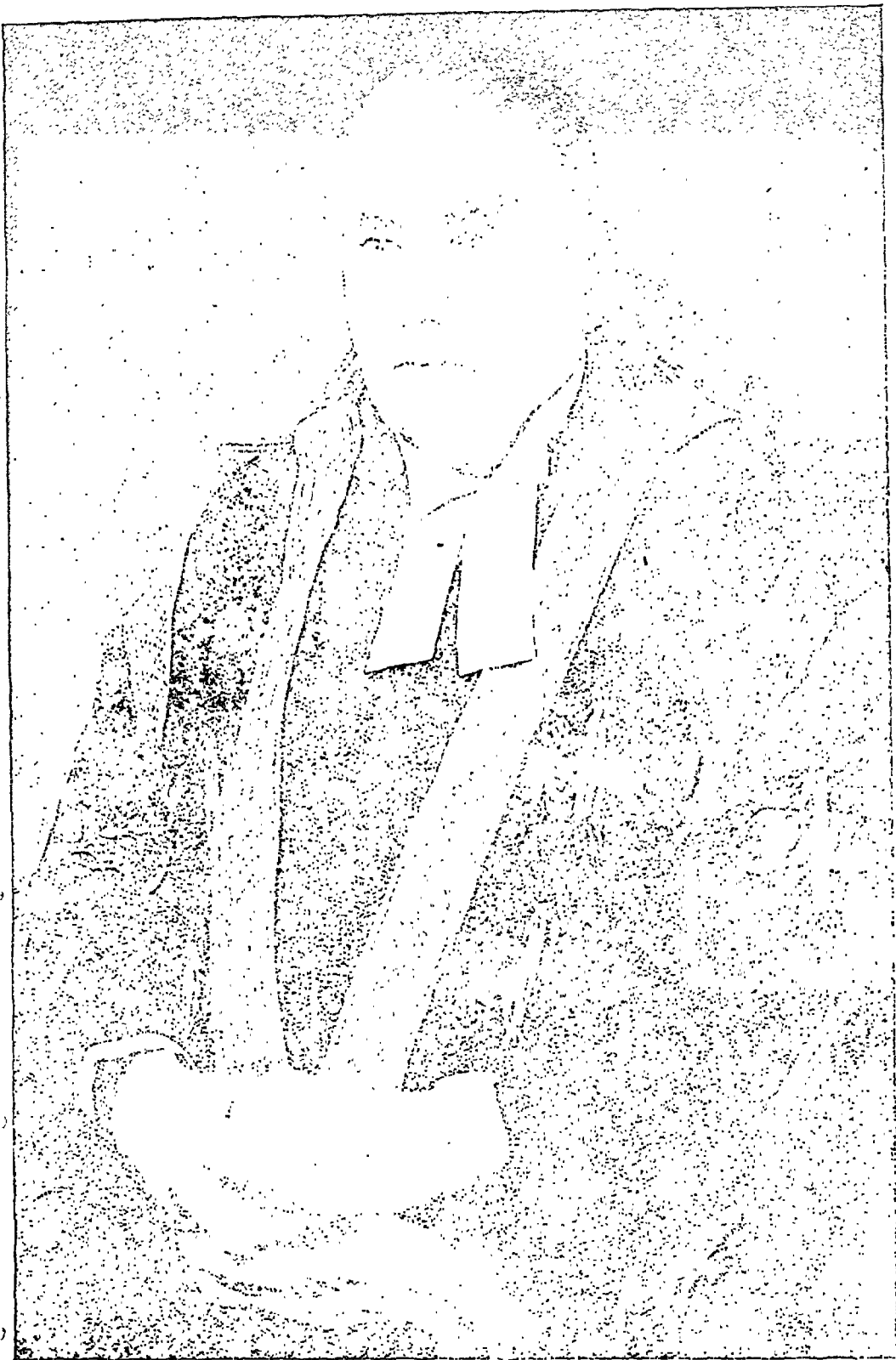
| | PAGES |
|--|---------|
| Proceedings of the Public Meeting— | 1—23 |
| Welcome Address of Sir Maurice Gwyer | 2 |
| Inaugural speech of the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | 3—8 |
| Presidential Address of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad | 8—12 |
| Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission | 15—23 |
| Proceedings of the Business Meetings— | 24—82 |
| Proceedings of the twelfth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, New Delhi, July 1948 | 24—36 |
| Proceedings of the thirteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, Delhi, December, 1948 | 37—41 |
| Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at some of the previous meetings of the Research and Publication Committee | 42—52 |
| Proceedings of the twenty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Delhi, December, 1948 | 53—66 |
| Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at some of the previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission | 67—75 |
| Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India on conservation of records, New Delhi, July 1948 | 76—80 |
| Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India on the Five-Year Plan for Survey of Records, New Delhi, July 1948 | 81—83 |
| APPENDIX—A | |
| Message from Dr. Joaquin and Dona Mercedes Panikar Pelach | 84—86 |
| APPENDIX—B | |
| Proposal of Dr. Subba Reddi on the compilation of a Medical History of India | 87—89 |
| APPENDIX—C | |
| Reconstitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission | 90 |
| APPENDIX—D | |
| Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at the twelfth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee, February 1946 | 91—93 |
| APPENDIX—E | |
| Report of research work done by the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission during 1947-48 | 94—100 |
| APPENDIX—F | |
| Annual Reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees | 101—103 |
| APPENDIX—G | |
| Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission, 1946-47 | 104—105 |
| APPENDIX—H | |
| Historical Research Rules of the Portuguese Government in India | 106—107 |

Minister in a procession to the Hall. Welcoming the Commission, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, said :

“Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the University of Delhi I extend a warm welcome to the Historical Records Commission and more especially to yourself and to the Prime Minister for having consented to grace this assembly to-day with your presence. I do not forget that both yourself and the Prime Minister are Doctors of this University and therefore you come among us not as strangers but as colleagues.

“It is also a cause of much satisfaction to the University that this Silver Jubilee meeting of the Commission is being held in our new Assembly Hall which is used to-day for the first time and I am glad to think that the University is now able to receive its guests in a place befitting the occasion. Both you, Mr. Chairman, and the Prime Minister assisted us in March last at the laying of the foundation stone of the building, of which this hall forms a part and I hope that you will record the progress which has been made since that date as a proof of our academic activities and of our desire to provide a dignified background for them.

“The presence of so many distinguished guests and strangers is an indication of the importance of the work of the Commission and a recognition of the value of its labours. It links the past of India both with the present and with the future. It seeks to preserve before it is too late the priceless treasures which are to be found in the records of bygone centuries and it makes these available for historians and institutions and it is thus taking a very notable part in the renaissance of India. And there is an element of romance about it which, as I am sure the Prime Minister will most cordially agree, is not always associated with the work of Commissions and which makes a very strong appeal to the imagination. This University of Delhi, the home and centre of learning as the University likes to believe, for the capital city of India will follow your deliberations with sympathy and attention and it offers you all the co-operation which it is within its power to give.”



Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi

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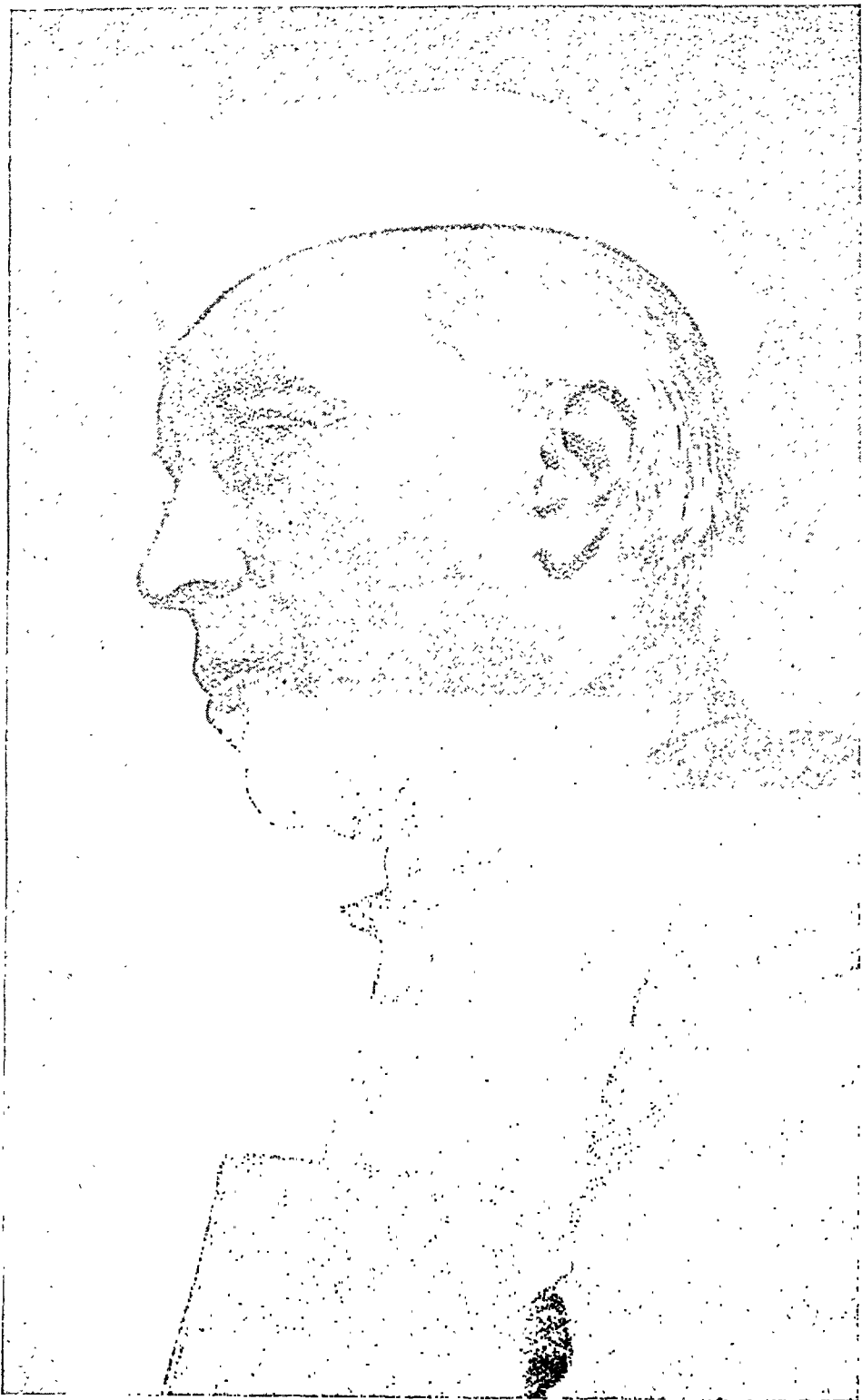
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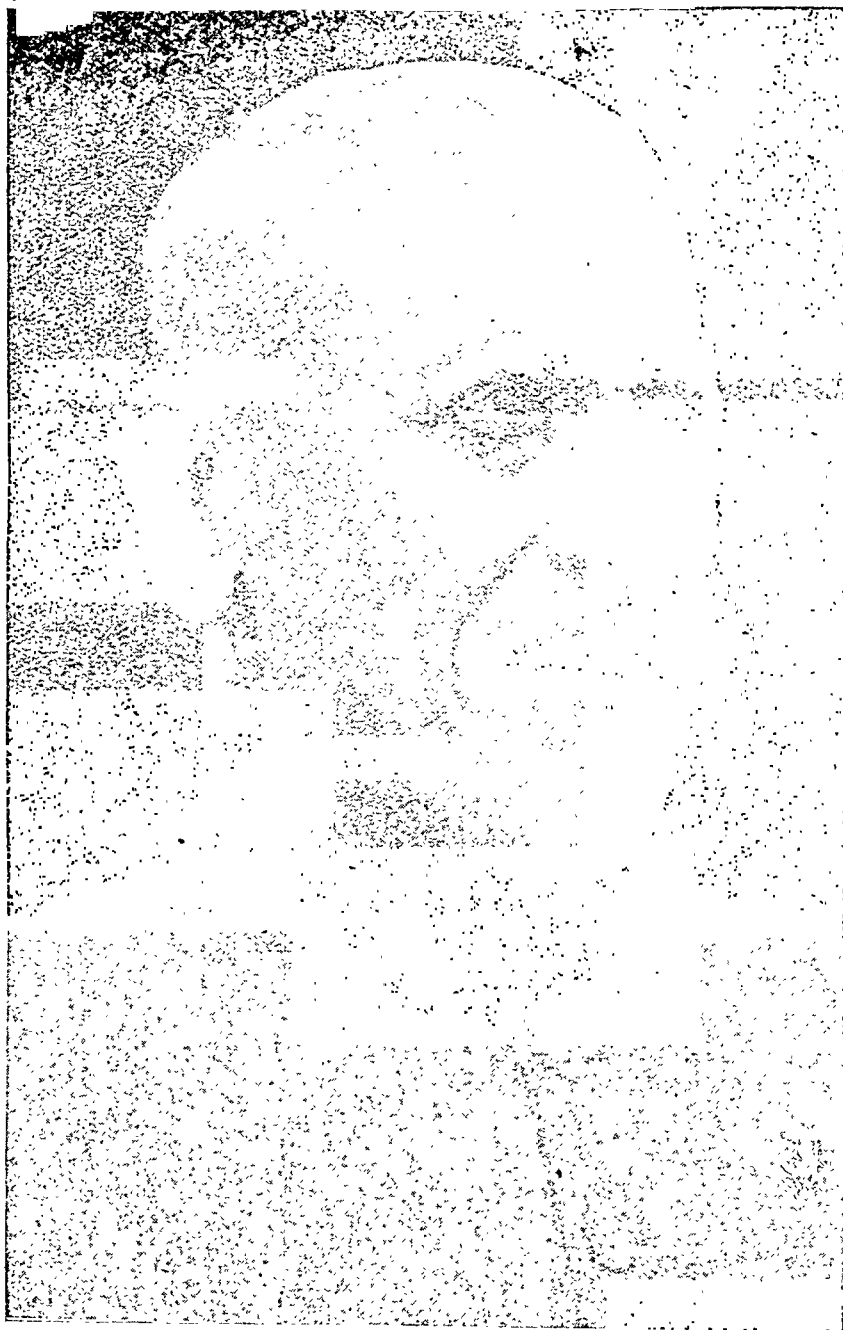


Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi





Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister



**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education, Government
of India & ex-officio President of the Indian
Historical Records Commission.**

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**Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government
of India & ex-officio Chairman of the Research &
Publication Committee**



Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India & ex-officio Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission



INAUGURAL SPEECH BY THE HON'BLE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER

“MR. Chairman, Vice-Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have come here to offer you on behalf of the Government of India a cordial welcome. As a Government we are naturally interested in many activities and as Prime Minister I have to function on many stages and to say something on a variety of subjects. But I rather doubt if any subject would interest me more to listen to and sometimes even to speak on than the subject of history. I confess that being myself an amateur I feel a little overwhelmed when I meet a multitude of experts. Nevertheless, perhaps, even an amateur has a place in the scheme of things and sometimes perhaps he may see the wood a little more and not be lost in the individual trees which an expert is apt to do.

“Now we talk of history, and people, I suppose, have numerous ways of thinking and looking at history. But whatever way you may have, whatever approach you may have, whether it is the old and completely out-of-date approach of a record of the doings of kings and of battles and the like or of social and economic progress or of cultural progress or the development of humanity as a whole, whether it is the history of a single country or a nation or it is viewed in the context of world history as it naturally must be, inevitably the basis of all that is an accumulation of facts and records and data. Otherwise one simply builds one's idea of history on improvised knowledge without any accurate data. Therefore a Historical Records Commission is most essential for the building up of a proper history. This Historical Records Commission which is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year and on this occasion is to be congratulated on the work it has done in the past and on the work which I hope it is going to do with even greater fervour in the future.

“Now I do not know what many of you feel when you think about a historical subject. For my part I feel tremendously fascinated and interested in the subject of history and my mind begins to wander a little trying to think of this long sweep and trying to draw not only interest, but inspiration or knowledge or understanding or all of them. I do not know if one always succeeds in getting that inspiration from it as a whole ; one does sometimes find other aspects of it which are far from inspiring. In any event one has to go back to it to understand the present and to try to understand what the future ought to be. They

say, that history never repeats itself. I suppose that is true. Nevertheless, to understand anything you have to go back to the roots of the forces and the various other happenings that are taking place today and that is the only possible data which you can have ; otherwise you have to trust to your imagination only.

“History, as a famous writer has described it, is a record of the martyrdom of man. Perhaps so. It is also a record of repeated resurrections after every crucifixion. So you can see this process of martyrdom and crucifixion of man, and resurrection following it, in interminable succession. You may consider history as the onward march of humanity, of the human spirit, and yet sometimes we are pulled back by seeing how that onward march is suddenly arrested and thrown back.

“Now, every age, I suppose, thinks that it is an age of transition. Nevertheless, I suppose there is some element of truth in our thinking : that the present age we live in is peculiarly an age of transition and change : at any rate the problems we have to face appear to be far bigger and acuter than any other problems, partly because of the extent of the problems. Because every problem now becomes a world problem it is quite impossible to-day to think of current events or of history in the making in terms of any one nation or country or patch of territory ; you have inevitably to think in terms of the world as a whole. You may, of course, and you should, think of each of the smaller aspects of that larger picture ; you may examine them more closely. But the whole conception of the history of a particular country and our learning by heart the names of a large number of kings and emperors etc., I suppose, is long dead. I am not quite sure whether in the schools and colleges of India it has ceased to exist or not, but I hope at any rate that it is dead, because anything more futile than a study of the records of king’s reigns and battles by children, I cannot imagine.

“The other aspect of history which has come much more to the forefront—the social aspect of history, the development of the social organism—involves much closer research in the daily lives of the common man. Maybe in family budgets a hundred or thousand years ago there were a hundred and thousand and one things which make us realise somewhat what the life of humanity was in the past age. It is only then that we can really fill the dry bones of history with some life, flesh and blood. I must confess that even now, in spite of this acknow--

ledged new approach, most of the books on history and papers on history that appear, interesting as they are, appear to me to be quite singularly lifeless and dead. They are just the dry bones; there is no flesh and blood in them. And I suppose the only way really to read, write or understand history is to evoke in the mind a picture of a living society functioning, thinking and having all the virtues and failings which the human being has possessed, and gradually changing whether it is in the direction of progress or something else. For that too, I suppose, two things are necessary: one, of course, a much more intimate knowledge of detail which this Commission should collect and supply, and the other is a somewhat co-ordinating type of mind which is capable of clothing that detail in proper garb and give it some semblance of life. I hope that this Historical Records Commission and the eminent historians associated with it who will collect material or write papers and essays and books on it, will always try to think of two things. One is that they should not write always for their brother historians only. There are other people also outside their charmed circle who ought to be approached. I say this because the average technical or scientific paper is so very much meant, or at any rate it looks as if it was meant, for the charmed circle of people who are interested in a specifically narrow aspect of a particular question that it loses all interest for the wider public. Now, surely a Commission like this, as all other Commissions, should try to function in a larger atmosphere and try to appeal to the minds of the larger public—the intelligent or semi-intelligent public. It appears to be a different species of approach and a different species of writing to go on with popularisation which means a deviation from scholarship. I do not think there is any necessary conflict between real scholarship and a popular approach. I find in such papers and others that I sometimes see, rather an attempt at unconsciously forgetting the fact that a larger public has to be or should be addressed. I do not think that is good because you isolate yourself from that larger public. You do not get their backing, and that larger public cannot benefit by your labours. Secondly, any subject that you may investigate—although necessarily you investigate a particular subject—might generally be viewed in relation to a larger whole. Otherwise it has no real meaning except as some odd incident which might interest you. Because, if there is to be an understanding, there must be an understanding of every subject in that relationship. It has no meaning otherwise. Now, once you start on this question of relationship of events, that opens out an enormous

field, because everything is related to everything else : nothing is isolated. Every aspect of life is related in some way or the other to another aspect and every aspect of life in one nation is related to other national lives. It was so to some extent even in the past. But in the present age that is so obvious because of all kinds of factors which bring nations close to each other even though they might not love each other. So that, it is in relation to that that each small item should be viewed ; also I would say, though that involves a perhaps much more difficult undertaking, how far this can be related to, shall I say, an integrated view of history. Whether history can be considered in that sense or not I do not know. But the human mind always tries to understand things in an integrated way. Otherwise they lose significance and we have to arrive at the conclusion that things that happen have no connection with each other and happen in an odd, haphazard way. Looking at it in that integrated way, one has to think what is history—a record of human progress, a record of, shall I say, the struggle of the advancement of the human mind, of the human spirit, towards some known or unknown objective. It becomes a very fascinating study. Whether it is ultimately true or not, nevertheless it does give some string to connect all the separate incidents.

“Originally history was taught, I suppose, purely on political lines. And with that were associated, of course, many other aspects, religious and to some extent cultural also. Then a great deal of stress was laid on the economic aspect which undoubtedly is exceedingly important. Nobody has ever said that the economic aspect is the sole aspect—that would be absurd—but it is an important aspect, and in the larger sense that would cover the cultural aspect too. But quite apart from these individual and separate aspects of history, I suppose there is something which I cannot define, some attempt to understand what all this sweep of history means, where possibly it is leading to, or whether it has any meaning at all or not. Ultimately, I suppose practically all the problems we have to face in the world can be put in a sentence or two. They are problems of relationships : the relationship of the individual with the individual, the relationship of the individual with the group, and the relationship of groups. Almost every political, cultural or personal problems can be brought within that sentence, and it is these gradually changing relationships that give meaning to the social organism and ultimately to the national or international life that we see around us.

"I am rather casually throwing out ideas before this very learned audience so that this Historical Records Commission might try to relate their work, in so far as it is possible, to these wider vistas of mind and thought in history, because without that it narrows its scope and it cannot evoke very much response from the average mind. All of us in a greater or less measure make history. History ultimately is some kind of a resultant of millions and millions of human lives, but it is true that some individuals perhaps play a greater part in the making of history. It has been given to us in the present age to play some part in the making of history and for a person who does that it becomes an, even more important thing to understand the processes of history so that he might not lose himself in trivial details and forget the main sweep. Because fate and circumstance placed me in a position to be an actor in the saga, or the drama, of India if you like in the last twenty or thirty years in common with many others, my interest in history became not an academic interest in things of the past and of long ago, but an intense personal interest almost, to understand those events in relation to to-day and to understand to-day in relation to what had been, and try to peep into the future, however dimly, with the help of that understanding. Now I do not know if that quest helped me very much or not in any real understanding because events have happened which I can only say are past all understanding in the last few years—great wars and the like—and all one's conceptions of an ordered progress of humanity have been shaken. Well, whether that has helped in understanding or not, it has been a very fascinating pursuit and I sometimes feel how delightful it must be to carry on that pursuit in a calmer atmosphere of a University or some Institute, cut away from the provocations and disturbances of the type of life that I lead. But that is merely some kind of nostalgia from which I suppose many of us suffer who do not like the particular job they are placed in.

"I welcome you all here, and I hope your labours will bear fruit in not only the building up of true history which is something much more than dates and events, but will also, I hope, help in binding together people. History shows us both the binding process and the disrupting process and to-day in the world as always—I suppose to-day a little more obviously—the binding or the constructive forces are at work, as also the disruptive or the fissiparous forces, and in any activity that we are indulging in, we have the choice of laying emphasis on the

binding and constructive aspect or on the other. We must not, of course, give way to wishful thinking and emphasise something which we want to emphasise and which has no relation to fact. Nevertheless, I think, it is possible within the terms of scholarship and preciseness and truth to emphasise that binding and constructive aspect rather than the other, and I hope the activities of historians and of this Commission will be directed to that end. I welcome you again."

SPEECH BY THE HON'BLE MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD,
PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

"I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this 25th anniversary of the Indian Historical Records Commission. During these 25 years, the Commission has done valuable work of which you will find a brief record in the Souvenir prepared by our Director of Archives. I would only like to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by many colleagues who are no more in our midst and also to welcome new members of the fraternity of historians who preserve our past through their devoted and disinterested work. I am particularly glad that on this occasion we have among us representatives of other countries. The aim of history is to find out the truth about the past. This is a common human quest and the presence of members of different nations is testimony that such tasks can be carried out only through the co-operative efforts of men and women regardless of race, religion or nationality.

"Twenty-five years is not a long period judged by the standard of history and yet the Indian Historical Records Commission has done valuable work in creating a new spirit of research and enquiry among our historians. Members of the Commission have contributed much to our knowledge of India's past. They have also created a spirit of enthusiasm abroad and we have had in consequence many valuable studies by foreign scholars on various aspects of Indian history. The field, however, is vast and in spite of all our efforts we have been able to accomplish only a fraction of our task. It is, therefore, essential that we renew our endeavour and make continually greater efforts so that the resplendent past of India may be discovered to us and the world.

"The Historical Records Commission has till now surveyed problems of history in a general way. Individual authors have contributed important studies on subjects of their choice. Valuable as such work has

been, I feel that it would perhaps be of even greater service to the cause of historical research if we frame a programme of work for filling up the gaps in our knowledge of the history of India. No one can deny that many problems are yet outstanding and demand further enquiry and investigation. By way of example, I would draw special attention of the historians assembled here to periods which, in my opinion, should be studied more carefully if we are to appreciate fully all the implications of our heritage.

"Our ancient past dates back to pre-history and presents many periods that are only imperfectly known. The relation of the civilization of Mohenjodaro to that of Southern India or to lands in the Middle East is yet unsolved. The recent excavations in Bahrein and Koet have brought to light numerous small tombs which date back to perhaps the second millennium before Christ or even earlier. Some historians find in them evidence of ancient connections between South India and the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf. Some of these problems are no doubt purely archæological, but there are others which can be solved only by the co-operation of the archæologist and the historian. The services of Syriology and Egyptology have not yet been fully utilised in explaining our ancient past. Nor have we yet explored the materials that have come down to us from the civilizations that flourished in Mesopotamia and the neighbouring lands.

"Another period in Indian History which deserves and demands fresh and detailed study is the end of the first millennium after Christ. We have some knowledge of the condition of India up to the 7th and 8th century A.D. and again after the establishment of the Sultanate of Delhi. The intervening period saw the rise of the Ghuznavide power and its expansion into the north-western regions of India, but we have no clear picture of the social and political conditions of India during this time. It is unfortunate that we have not yet been able to lay our hands on all the Persian histories of the period whose names have been handed down to us. Abul Fazal Baihaqi, we are told, wrote a history of the Ghuznavides in thirty volumes, but we have so far found only a fragment of this book. Perhaps new light would be thrown on Indian history if the lost volumes could be recovered. Some new material has, however, been discovered recently and they are bound to throw further light on our knowledge of this period. It is also somewhat strange that almost all our historical research and studies for even a later period are based on Persian records and entirely overlook material that is hid in the vastness of Arabian history and

Literature. Our historians should turn to the field and examine Arabic sources for information about the trade, commerce and social and political conditions of India during this period.

“The decline and fall of the Moghul Empire is a matter of comparatively recent history and yet even this period has not been fully studied or thoroughly understood. One surprising feature of this age is the lack of historians of note within the country itself. The work of foreign historians gives a picture which is full of confused conceptions. To take only one example. Most of the foreign historians speak of the anarchy and lawlessness of the period and yet they are full of praise for the administration of individual rulers. While on the one hand it is said that India was in turmoil and there was neither law nor order, we are on the other hand told that the administration of Alivardi Khan, Zalim Singh or Ahalya Bai compared favourably with that of European countries of the day. On the one hand, there is the condemnation of Hyder Ali as a tyrant and on the other, high praise of his achievements in the arts of administration and peace. We are also told that there was free movement of *Hundies* or bills of credit which held currency from the borders of Bengal up to the limits of Central Asia. How is one to explain the financial stability and credit implied in such transactions against the background of political anarchy painted by political historians? Without venturing on any hypothesis, I would be content to say that in spite of plenitude of material, the period has not yet been fully studied and will repay the care and attention of scholars.

“Another period which we must study afresh is that of British connection with India. The wealth of material for this period is immense and yet it must be admitted that we do not have a fair and balanced study of the period in all its aspects. There have been protagonists of the Empire who have sought to justify everything that the British did and painted the period in golden colours. Political passion has on the other hand sometimes led Indians to condemn the period outright as one of the dark ages of India's history. So long as the political conflict was not resolved it was difficult to judge the period with the detachment of a true historian. Now, however, the chapter of British domination is closed and the time has come when Indians must study it without prejudice or passion.

“I would now like to say a few words about our National Archives. It is the store-house of raw materials of history and the Historical

Records Commission is the agency which should find the best possible use for them. To-day only a fraction of our records are available to us in the National Archives, but scattered throughout the land there are family documents, sanads, firmans and ancient manuscripts which will be lost unless they are acquired without delay. The present is also the opportune moment to appeal to the public to hand over such documents to the National Government. Such appeal will meet with a readier response now than perhaps at any other time.

"Many things must be done to make our National Archives perform its proper functions. Of these, the collection and preservation of records and manuscripts is perhaps the foremost. Records dispersed throughout the Provinces and States must be brought to one common centre and steps taken to ensure their proper care. The climate of India is an enemy of all types of documents and airconditioning is essential if records and manuscripts are to be maintained in a proper state of preservation. The importance of this task can be judged from the fact that once such manuscripts are lost, there is no way of replacing them.

"The second task is that of cataloguing and analysis of such records. It is hardly necessary to emphasise to a gathering of historians and archivists the urgency of such work. Without proper use of the manuscripts, they may as well not exist. And yet we have to admit that even the records which are already in our possession have not all been catalogued.

"The Government are alive to the importance of both these tasks and the Ministry of Education has been endeavouring to do everything possible for achieving them. You are, however, aware of the financial difficulties through which we are passing at the moment. This may prevent us from carrying out all that we intend, but I may assure you that the Ministry will not spare any effort to achieve whatever is possible in the present difficult conditions and to expand its programme as soon as conditions improve.

"The programme of publications has in spite of financial and other difficulties been accelerated. New machinery is being set up and steps are being taken for expanding the capacity and scope of our National Archives. We also intend to go ahead as quickly as possible with the installation of airconditioning plant so that the preservation of the precious heritage of our past may be assured.

"I must not however go into greater details. It is for you historians and

archivists to prepare a programme of work. Let your labour yield material for writing a full history of India throughout the ages, in which the story of co-operation and common endeavour, the development of civilisation and culture and the growth of arts, philosophy, religion and humanity will be told in all their wealth. That and not the mere record of wars and conflicts, of dynasties and kings, is the true history of India.

"Once again I extend to you a cordial welcome and hope that our joint labour will give a fresh impetus to the study of history of this land."

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After the speech of Maulana Azad, the Secretary read three messages. The first was a message from His Excellency the Governor-General :

"His Excellency sends his best wishes to the Indian Historical Records Commission on the occasion of its Jubilee session."

The message from Mr. Hilary Jenkinson :

"Please express to all concerned my deep regret that unforeseen official engagements prevent my attendance Delhi. Greetings and good wishes to Conference."

The third message was from the Education Minister, Gwalior :

"Many thanks for invitation to attend Silver Jubilee session of Historical Records Commission. Regret inability to attend. Best wishes."

The Secretary then announced that His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador would read a paper on Chinese Sources of Indian History.

His Excellency Dr. Chia-Luen Lo : "Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a great honour and a pleasure for me to be invited by the Indian Historical Records Commission to attend its Silver Jubilee session and to read a paper entitled 'Chinese Sources of Indian History' in which I suppose we all have a common interest."

His Excellency then proceeded to read his paper the text of which will be found in Part II of the Proceedings.

After Dr. Chia-Luen Lo had finished reading his paper, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Education left and the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session of the Public Meeting was presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya D.V. Po'dar in the absence of Maulana Abul

Kalam Azad. The session was devoted to the reading of papers. An extremely interesting and informative paper by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson entitled 'Twenty-five Years : Some Reminiscences of an English Archivist, 1923-1948' was read out by the Assistant Secretary. This was followed by the reading of and discussion on a number of papers. All the papers will be found in Part II of the Proceedings.

After the ordinary business of the session was concluded, the Secretary moved a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. L. Poplai, and other Professors of the University and the Post-Graduate Volunteer Group for contributing to the success of the Session.

The morning session of December 24 was devoted to the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (report on pp. 38 ff). In the evening Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari gave a popular lecture on "The Interaction between North and South India".

In addition to the brochure of papers read, summary of papers, etc., a Souvenir Volume, "Indian Historical Records Commission: A Retrospect", a volume entitled "Delhi and its Monuments" by Dr. S. N. Sen and a "Catalogue of Exhibits" were presented to the members.

Members were taken out on excursions to the Red Fort, the Historical Exhibition organised by the National Archives of India at the New Delhi Town Hall and the Arts Exhibition at the Government House.

The Minister for Education gave an afternoon party at the Government House at 5 P. M. on the 23rd December 1948. His Excellency the Governor General was at home to the members at the Government House on the 25th December 1948 at 6 P. M. and Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University gave a reception to the members on the 26th evening at 4-00 P. M.

An exhibition was organised of records, historical manuscripts, paintings, sculptures, coins and other antiquities pertaining to India. A large number of Museums, Libraries and learned societies offered to lend selected items from their valuable collections for the occasion, but due to the inadequate space that was available for holding the exhibition it was decided to cut down the number of exhibits and to limit the exhibition mainly to records, historical manuscripts and paintings relating

to the medieval and modern periods of Indian history and methods of preserving old records. In all 295 items were displayed and they were selected from the following sources :—The National Archives of India, New Delhi; The Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi; Record Office, Madras ; Record Office, Bombay ; State Record Department, Baroda ; Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla; National Library, Calcutta; His Highness' Library, Rampur State ; Rabindra-Bhavan, Vishva Bharati, Santiniketan ; Muslim University Library, Aligarh ; Government of Jammu and Kashmir ;—Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati; Provincial Museum, Cuttack; Sardar Ganda Singh of Amritsar; Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi ; Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi ; Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda ; and Mr. Ajit Ghose of Calcutta. Also exhibited were three pieces of Khmer art lent by the French Ambassador in India and early Muslim, and Hindu pottery recently discovered at Baroda.

The Exhibition was open to the public from 23rd to 29th December. A large number of visitors visited the New Delhi Municipal Hall where the exhibition was located. The members of the Commission visited the Exhibition on the 24th December and among other distinguished visitors were the Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mookerji, Minister for Industry and Supply, His Excellency the Russian Ambassador in India and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

PERSONNEL OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

**Attended the Jubilee Session*

*1. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India.
New Delhi, *ex-officio* President.

*2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman—(i) Research and Publication Committee (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

*3. The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary—(i) Indian Historical Records Commission (ii) Research and Publication Committee (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

*4. The Assistant Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary—(i) Indian Historical Records Commission (ii) Research and Publication Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Representing Government of India

*1. Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Principal, Raja Doraisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga (S.I.).

*2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., 'Lokokalyan', 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona.

*3. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., (Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.

4. Professor Mohammad Habib, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

*5. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Representing Provincial Governments

*6. Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor (Madras).

*7. Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

*8. Mr. Hari Kumar Banerjee, M.A., Offg. Keeper of the Records of the Government of West Bengal, Berhampore.

*9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of East Punjab, Historical Records Office, The Manse, Simla.

Representing Indian States

*10. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdaftardar, State Records Office, Baroda.

*11. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, University College, Trivandrum.

*12. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Udaipur.

*13. Pandit Bisneshwar Nath Ren, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.

*14. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History and Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

15. Mr. Y. Bhargava, M.Sc., Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Gwalior Government, Gwalior.

16. Professor S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Director of Archives, Patiala Government, Patiala.

17. Mr. V. N. Damodaran Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Superintendent, Central Records Office, Cochin Government, Ernakulam.

*18 Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

19. Mr. Amanatulla Ahmed, Member, State Council, Cooch Behar.

20. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur State, Rampur.

*21. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa (Vindya Pradesh).

22. Dr. Jeypal Singh, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Raj Rishi College, Alwar.

*23. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Representing Provincial Governments

*1. Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. 1 (London), Curator, Madras Records Office, Chittoor (Madras).

*2. Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

*3. Mr. Hari Kumar Banerjee, M.A., Keeper of the Records of the Government of West Bengal, Berhampore.

*4. Shri Parmanand, M.A., Secretary , Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations (U.P.), Allahabad.

*5. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of East Punjab, Simla.

*6. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

7. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

8. Dr. B. K. Kakati, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of English, Cotton College, Gauhati (Assam).

*9. Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (London), Principal, Sambalpur College, Sambalpur (Orissa).

10. Mr. R. S. Kapur, B.A.Hons. (London), Head of the Department of History, Government College, Ajmer.

Representing Indian States

*11. Dr. M. R. Majmudar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Gujarati, Baroda College, Baroda.

*12. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, Udaipur.

*13. Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Superintendent , Archæological Department, Jodhpur State, Jodhpur.

*14. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History and Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

*15. Professor S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Director of Archives, Patiala State, Patiala.

16. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, M.Sc.(London), Director of Panchayats, Government of Cochin, Ernakulam.

*17. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

18. Mr. Amanatullah Ahmed, Member, State Council, Cooch Behar.

19. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur State, Rampur.

*20. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.

21. Dr. Jeypal Singh, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Raj Rishi College, Alwar.

22. Mr. A.W. Wakankar, B.A., B.T., Professor of Geography, Anand College and History Officer of State, Dhar State, Dhar (C.I.).

*23. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.

Representing Universities.

24. Mr. V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Professor of History and Archæology, Madras University, Madras.

25. Mr. R. Sathinatha Aiyar, M.A., Professor of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

*26. Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

*27. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, (47-A Ekdalia Road, P.O. Ballygunj), Calcutta.

*28. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

*29. Dr. R. S. Tripathi, M.A. Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Central Hindu College, Benares Hindu University, Benares.

*30. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Reader in History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

31. Professor Mohammad Habib, M.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

*32. Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M.A., Professor of History, St. John's College, Agra.

*33. Dr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, East Punjab University, Y.M.C.A., New Delhi.

*34. Mr. S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

35. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

*36. Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Saugor University, Saugor (C.P.).

*37. Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M.A., Curator, Provincial Museum, Cuttack (Orissa).

38. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.L., University College, Travancore University, Trivandrum.

Representing Learned Institutions

*39. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Director, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla.

*40. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 871, Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona 4.

*41. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, B.A., Reader in Maratha History, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

*42. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.

43. Khan Bahadur M. S. Commissariat, I.E.S. (Retd.), K.R. Kama Oriental Institute, Mubarak Manzil, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

44. Mr. B. W. Bhat, Honorary Secretary, Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia, W.K.

*45. Professor George M. Moraes, M.A., The Indian Historical Research Institute and Konkan Institute of Arts and Science, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

*46. Mr. R. G. Gyani, Gujarat Research Society, Bombay 2, Curator, Archæology Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.

47. Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen, Shastri, M.A., Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal.

48. Dr. A. P. Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta Historical Society, Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

49. Mr. Brojendra Nath Banerjee, M.A., Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

*50. Mr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan, B.A.Hons. (London), Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 5/C, Sandal Street, Flat No. 4, Calcutta.

*51. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., U.P. Historical Society, Reader in Modern Indian History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

*52. Mr. S. A. Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Managing Committee, Aligarh Historical Research Institute, Aligarh.

*53. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., M.R.A.S., Vice-President, Sharadashram, Yeotmal (Berar).

54. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Mahakoshal Historical Society, Bilaspur, P.O. Chandrapur, via. Raigarh, B. N. Rly., C.P.

55. Mr. H. N. Nene, M.A., B.T., C. P. Research Society, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Madras

1. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Formerly Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Madras University, "Nilesvar", Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

*2. Mr. S. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

3. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, M.A., D.Phil., Honorary Curator, Adyar Library Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

4. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Special Education Officer, Pudukkottai (Madras.)

Bombay

5. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D.Phil. (Giessen), Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

6. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt (Paris), 3/4 B. J. Road, Poona-I.

*7. Dr. V. D. Rao, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Professor of History, Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay-19.

West Bengal

*8. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Narrator, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla.

9. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Calcutta University, 103, Rashbehari Avenue, Ground Floor, Calcutta-29.

*10. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

*11. Mr. S. P. Sen, B.A. Hons. (London), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 5-A, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

12. Dr. I. B. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Calcutta University, 12 Deshapriya Park Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.

13. Dr. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 2, College Square, Calcutta.

14. Dr. A. B. M. Habibullah, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

United Provinces

15. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

*16. Dr. A. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Agra College, Agra.

East Punjab

*17. Mr. Ganda Singh, M.A., Professor of History, Khalsa College, Amritsar.

Bihar

18. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur.

19. Dr. Subimal Chandra Sarkar, M.A., D.Phil., Formerly Principal of Patna College, "Svadhina", Stewart Road, Patna.

Delhi

*20. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., (London), Editor, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

Indian States

21. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archæology, Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.

22. Mr. M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

*23. Srimati Kamlabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

*24. Mr. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Principal, Ranbir College, Sangrur (Jind State), Jind.

25. Col. R. H. Phillimore.

United Kingdom

1. Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

2. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., Formerly Superintendent of Records, India Office, Mountfield Court, 179, West Heath Road, London, N.W.3.

3. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., 32, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W.7.

4. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D.(Cantab.), Selwyn College, Cambridge.

5. Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc., Hyde Park Hotel, London, S.W.3.

6. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.A., B.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., M.B.E., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.

United States of America

1. Dr. Solon J. Buck, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

2. Mr. A.E. Kimberly, Chief of the Division of Repair, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

3. Dr. Ernst Posner, Director, School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, American University, Washington 6, D.C.

France

1. Mons. Charles Braibant, Directeur des Archives, Les Archives Nationales, Paris.

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*1. Mr. W. S. Desai, M.A., Professor of History, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

Nepal

*1. Professor Totra Raj Pande, Librarian, Nepal Darbar Library, Katamandu, Nepal.

Ceylon

1. Dr. G. C. Mendis, Ph.D., Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Colombo.

*2. Mr. S. A. W. Mottau, Acting Government Archivist, Ceylon, Colombo.

Malaya

1. Mr. Tan Soo Chye, The Archivist of Raffles Library, Singapore.

2. Dr. W. Linehan, C. M. G., The Director of Museums, Federation Malaya, Kaula Lumpur.

3. Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie, Honorary Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society (Malayan Branch) Raffles Museum & Library, Singapore.

Australia

1. Dr. C. E. W. Bean, M.A., B.C.L., Litt.D., Chairman, Commonwealth Archives Committee, Canberra.
2. Lt. Col. J. L. Treloar, O.B.E., Director, Australian War Memorial and Archival Authority for Service Departments, Canberra.
3. Mr. H. L. White, M.A., Librarian, Commonwealth National Library & Archival Authority for Non-Service Departments, Canberra.

Portuguese India

1. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurelencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Science and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HELD
ON THE 10th JULY, 1948 AT NEW DELHI

The meeting commenced at 10 A.M. with Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, in the Chair. A list of members who attended the meeting will be found at the end of the proceedings.

The Chairman gave a brief address of welcome to the members of the Committee who had travelled from very distant places. The following items on the agenda were taken up.

1. *Reconstitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee*

Under para. 2 of the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission as lately amended by the Government of India in their Resolution No. F.92-20/47-E.I., dated the 20th November 1947, the Local Records Sub-Committee was reconstituted to advise the Director of Archives, Government of India, on such matters connected with the work of the National Archives of India as may be referred to it. It consisted of the following :-

1. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *ex-officio* Chairman.
2. A nominee of the Ministry of States, Government of India.
3. A Corresponding or Associate member of the Commission ordinarily residing in Delhi Province selected by the Government of India.
4. Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary.

The Sub-Committee as reconstituted had not started functioning as the Ministry of States had not so far nominated any representative to serve on the Sub-Committee and also because there was no Corresponding or Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission in Delhi whose name could be recommended for appointment. It was however felt desirable that the Sub-Committee should resume its activities without any further delay and as there was little chance of associating with it any member of the Indian Historical Records Commission residing in Delhi, it seemed imperative that the constitution of the Local Records Sub-Committee should be so modified as to enable it to function without a member of the Commission. Another important point to be considered

in this connection was that with the termination of the Office of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the distinction which used to be maintained so long between the 'Crown' and the 'Federal' records had ceased to have any validity. The need for associating a nominee of the Ministry of States which is concerned with the late Political Department records in the custody of the National Archives of India, therefore, no longer existed. As the function of the Sub-Committee would be to look after the records of all the Ministries of the Government of India, it would be more useful to associate with this body a Ministry which was directly concerned with the administrative procedure followed in all the agencies of the Government of India. A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs would therefore meet the requirements of the Sub-Committee. As for the non-official member the object would be best served if a member of the Central Legislature were associated with the Sub-Committee. It was therefore suggested that the Sub-Committee should be reconstituted comprising of the following :—

- (a) Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *ex-officio* Chairman.
- (b) A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (preferably a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry).
- (c) A member of the Central Legislature nominated by the Government of India.
- (d) Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary.

Representation of the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence on the Local Records Sub-Committee proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar rasad and forwarded by the Ministry of Defence (to be read with item I)

“The proposal put forth by the Secretary relating to the formation of the Local Records Sub-Committee is that there should be a nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs on that Committee. The Ministry of Defence has not only a separate record room but it has also control over an Inter-Services Historical Section. It is therefore fair that there should be a nominee of the Ministry of Defence also on that Committee, and the Historical Section should be fully associated with it.”

The *Secretary* briefly gave the history of the Local Records Sub-Committee and explained why the substitution of the Ministry of States by that of Home Affairs was desirable. As for the suggestion of the Ministry of Defence he would welcome co-operation from all quarters but as only members ordinarily resident at Delhi were invited to serve on the Sub-Committee, the Department was not so far called upon to incur any expenditure for their travelling. If the Defence Ministry agreed to pay the travelling expenses of their nominee he would whole-heartedly support the proposal.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar suggested that the old practice should not be finally given up. Provision should be made for the inclusion of Ordinary, Associate or Corresponding members if and when available at Delhi. The resolution should therefore be suitably modified.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar suggested that a representative of Delhi University should be included in the Sub-Committee.

The *Secretary* answered that for the time being he was acting as the Head of the University Department of History.

Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta thought that it would be still desirable to have a nominee of the Ministry of States on the Sub-Committee.

The *Secretary* explained that originally the Political Department was represented on the Sub-Committee as the Government of India had no control over the 'Crown' records and they were much in demand for research work. Now that the distinction between Crown and other records had disappeared the past practice need not be continued.

Mr. G. S. Das suggested that the membership should be increased from 4 to 7 with a representative each from the Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs and the University of Delhi.

The *Chairman* said that he was not in favour of increasing the number of members. As for the necessity of having a representative from the Ministry of States, the object could best be achieved if that Ministry was requested to throw open their records to research scholars. The addition of a member from the Central Legislature, he felt, would not prove very useful. He also doubted whether the Ministry of Defence which was engaged in writing a history of the last World War would be able to give any effective help to the Sub-Committee. He therefore proposed the constitution of the Sub-Committee with

only 4 members as originally proposed, and if it was considered absolutely necessary another member might be added to the panel.

The following resolution was then passed :—

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that the Local Records Sub-Committee be reconstituted to comprise of the following :—

(1) Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *ex-officio* Chairman;

(2) A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (preferably a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry);

(3) A member co-opted by the Chairman for one year

(4) Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary;

with provision to co-opt a member of the Commission if available at Delhi for the entire period of three years for which the Sub-Committee is ordinarily appointed.

2. *Representation of States which have merged themselves into the adjoining Provinces or into new Political bodies.*

Under paragraphs 1(A) (iii) and 1(C)(1)(c) of the revised constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Commission as well as its Research & Publication Committee were to include one nominee each of such States as acceded to the Dominion of India. It logically followed from the above that such States as had since the issue of the revised constitution taken steps to merge themselves in an adjoining Province or to form part of new political bodies and had thus lost their separate identities would automatically cease to have any right to be represented either on the Committee or on the Commission. On this view the membership of such persons as had been nominated by the States affected by the merger should be regarded as having terminated with effect from the date of the change; their rights being inherited by the Unions to which they had acceded. In that case it was the Unions which should be invited to send representatives to the Commission and the Committee according to the provisions laid down in the constitution. It was now for the consideration of the Committee if in view of the above considerations the relevant paragraphs of the constitution should be suitably amended.

The *Chairman* suggested that the consideration of this item might be postponed for the time being as the future position of the States was still uncertain.

3. *Preservation of the archives belonging to the States and other units affected by the recent political and territorial changes.*

The decision taken by a number of Indian States to merge themselves with the adjoining provinces or to form part of new political bodies had brought into being a very difficult archival problem which the Research & Publication Committee had to face and try to solve if it is desired that the archives of the defunct bodies were not irretrievably lost to posterity. As there was grave danger of these records being divided among several authorities or dispersed, it was desirable that the Committee should formulate definite proposals in respect of them for the consideration of the Government of India.

The *Secretary* while explaining the proposal said that the archival wealth of a state could not be determined by its size. A small state might be very rich in this respect. The Patwardhan papers, for instance, are not in the custody of the biggest of the group. It was not known what the Rulers were going to do with the historical records and what precautionary measures against natural decay they would provide for them.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar proposed that this question should be taken up with the recommendations already made by the Sub-Committee on the conservation of records (item 9).

On the Chairman's request the *Secretary* read out the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar stated that the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala had already started an inquiry about the records in the Maratha States and had collected some information about them. The inquiry however was still incomplete.

Dr. P. M. Joshi stated that the Bombay Government were fully alive to the importance of this subject and a decision with reference to the states in Bombay would be arrived at shortly.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar observed that it was just possible that conditions in other States might be different. The recommendation of the Sub-Committee certainly did not mean any reflection against any Province or State, but it merely suggested that the Central Government should be armed with the necessary power to intervene in an emergency, should it be necessary, with a view to preventing avoidable loss or damage.

Mr. G. S. Das stated that records in the states might be claimed by the Rajas and Maharajas as their personal property and they might not agree to transfer them to the Central control.

The *Chairman* observed that the rights of the Rajas and Maharajas under the new constitution would be defined by the proper authority.

The *Secretary* explained that the problem had its difficulties. The legal rights of proprietorship could not be summarily dismissed whether such rights were vested in the provincial governments or in private individuals. But Central supervision had its advantages. How to reconcile Central control with provincial or private ownership was a problem to be squarely faced. At the Indore session therefore the *ex-officio* President advised the Commission to leave the question of adjustment to the Government of India. He thought that it was not impossible to arrive at an agreement by the parties concerned.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar proposed that centralisation should be on regional basis.

The *Secretary* replied that while forwarding the recommendation the views of the Committee would be fully explained to the Government of India.

The following resolution was then adopted :—

Resolution II.—This Committee fully endorses the Resolution of the Sub-Committee on the conservation of records under a unified central control and recommends to the Government of India that suitable action be taken as soon as possible.

4. Centralisation of Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional Records.

The records created or possessed by the various authorities at the headquarters of Divisions, Districts and Sub-Divisions and similar administrative divisions in the Provinces and the States had not so far received the attention they deserve from expert archivists. Not only did these records form a valuable source of information on local history but they helped to illumine many obscure chapters of the history of the country as a whole. Their value as evidence of history was as a rule hardly understood by their present custodians and, in consequence they had been allowed to remain in neglect for many years. Many of the collections were badly arranged and were in an advanced state of decay. It was therefore very necessary that steps should be taken to provide for their better preservation and upkeep. The best way to deal with this problem would perhaps be to concentrate

all records of this category in the central repository of the Provincial or State Government as the case may be as soon as they had ceased to be required by their owners for administrative purposes. The advantages of such policy were too obvious to require elucidation. (1) A central repository with a professional staff was in a far better position to care for any local records than were many of the unsafe record rooms throughout the country, the more so as most local officials had no official training for their work and the pressure of current business was too great to enable them to pay any attention to the records. (2) A centralised depository facilitated research and the advancement of knowledge, as its library and reference collection and the technical knowledge of its staff could be of considerable assistance to those working with the records. Even the local historian was served better in a central repository than in the district or sub-divisional offices, because it enabled him to refer to similar or related groups of records of value to him.

The *Secretary* stated that the question of District records had been considered in 1919 at the first meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission but nothing had been done anywhere except in Madras. He had personal knowledge of some of the District records offices in Bengal and the conditions there were far from satisfactory. It was likely that other provinces were not more careful about their District records. Most of the Provinces had no organised records office as yet. The least that could be done was to bring the non-current District records under the direct supervision of the Provincial Government.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad suggested that all resolutions passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission since its first meeting regarding the District records should be communicated to the Provincial Government.

Dr. B. S. Baliga stated that Madras Government was thinking of opening regional records offices for a group of Districts where all District records up to 1932 would be concentrated.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar suggested that whatever progress might be made by the Provinces in this respect, a report should be sent to the Commission annually.

The following Resolution was then passed :—

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that all the non-current District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records should be

centralised at the provincial headquarters under a unified control directly under the provincial Governments for better preservation and historical research. It is further recommended that an annual report on the progress achieved in this respect may be submitted to the Indian Historical Records Commission for information.

5. Partitioning of Assam Government Records

A letter from the Registrar, Assam Civil Secretariat informed that steps had been taken by the provincial Government to partition their records, with the Eastern Pakistan and that some of the separated records had already been despatched to the Government of Eastern Pakistan. The Research & Publication Committee at its Jaipur meeting held in February 1948 had strongly opposed the principle of partitioning archival collections and had recommended that steps should be taken to maintain the integrity of the series of records at all cost (Resolution VIII). Regarding the question of partition of Bengal Government records in particular, the Committee had recommended (Resolution IX) that the Government of West Bengal should consult the local Regional Survey Committee before arriving at any decision regarding division of their records with Eastern Pakistan. As the same Regional Survey Committee also functioned for the province of Assam, it would be desirable to give the same directive to the Assam Government also in respect of partitioning of their records.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar explained that the records in Bengal were divided on 50 : 50 basis which was ridiculous. As the Convener of the Bengal Regional Survey Committee, he had addressed several letters to the Bengal Partition Council and personally to Mr. N. R. Sarkar but no reply had been received.

Mr. H. K. Banerjee stated that the present Government of W. Bengal was reconsidering the previous decision in the light of the suggestions made by the Director of Archives, Government of India.

The following Resolution was then passed unanimously :—

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the provincial Governments be requested to follow the international practice in the appropriation by or allotment of records to seceding territories.

6. Proposals by Dr. Y. K. Deshpande regarding provision of travelling allowance to members of the Regional Survey Committees conducting survey work.

It was proposed that a member of the Regional Survey Committee should be allowed actual expenses, whenever he went out in the province for work connected with the search of historical documents in private custody or among public records.

Explanatory Note.—Whenever a member left his headquarters and went out for the purpose of work connected with the search of historical documents, he was required to spend some amount on travelling by road or rail. It was justifiable to charge such amounts to the item of search of documents. For the present it would not be advisable to have a fixed scale for travelling allowance. In order to have a common practice in all the Committees in the country it would be useful to have a resolution of this Committee for the guidance of the Survey Committees.

Secretary's Note.—According to the existing terms of the Government grant to the Regional Survey Committees there was no specific provision for travelling allowance to the members, but the 'contingent expenses' had been made flexible enough to cover all unavoidable expenses incurred in search of manuscripts. Besides the question was to be dealt with comprehensively by the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 11th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee which was to prepare a five-year plan of work for the Regional Survey Committees.

After some discussion the proposal was dropped.

7. *Facilities to be accorded by the Provincial Governments and States to the members of the Regional Survey Committees in their survey work and to prevent destruction of records.*

It was proposed that the provincial Governments or States should be requested to direct the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners (Collectors) and other officers concerned in their provinces to give facilities to the nominees of the Regional Survey Committees when they visited the record rooms in their offices for the purpose of search and inspection of historical documents. It was further proposed that the provincial Governments and the States should direct their officers concerned not to eliminate records or to destroy documents not considered worth preserving, before they had been inspected by the representatives of the Survey Committees.

Explanatory Note.—In the district records or in the Commissioner's records the work of elimination went on at regular intervals and

certain documents which were not considered worthy of preservation for administrative purpose had been found to possess historical value. It would be a great loss to the cause of history if such documents were destroyed without any discrimination. The members of the Regional Survey Committee carried on the work of search of historical documents and of their preservation. If the directions as stated in the resolution had been issued to the officers concerned, much historical material which would otherwise be lost, would have been saved.

Secretary's Note.—Resolution VII of the Travancore meeting (1942) of the Research and Publication Committee recommended that the provincial Governments and States be requested to afford all facilities to the Regional Survey Committees conducting survey works. The same resolution also urged the Survey Committees to explore the ways and means for the prevention of unwarranted destruction of historical papers in addition to their usual survey works. Resolution V of the Aligarh meeting (1948) while recommending the creation of *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces reiterated the request for the same facilities from the provincial and State Governments. Most of the provincial Governments and a number of States had agreed to afford the facilities asked for. The Indian Historical Records Commission at its Travancore Session (1942) also urged the Government of India to amend Act III of 1879 *re*: prevention of destruction of useless records. The Government of India though they thought that the time was inopportune for any fresh legislation, had made a general appeal to the provincial and State Governments requesting them to get their records examined by competent experts *e.g.* their nominees on the Indian Historical Records Commission, before the records were destroyed (please see conspectus, p. 110, part III, IHRC Procs. Vol. XX and pp. 126-27, pt. III, Vol. XXI). The question of a comprehensive legislation on the subject had been taken up by the Government of India.

As this question had been covered by previous resolutions, it was decided to drop the proposal.

8. *To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 11th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee regarding the five year plan of work of the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces.*

The *Secretary* read out the Resolution passed by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India and explained the urgency and importance of the preparation of a National Register.

Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta was of opinion that the States should not be excluded from the present scheme.

Mr. C. V. Joshi stated that Survey Committees had not been appointed by many States. The Baroda Committee received a paltry sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum. This was insufficient in view of the task ahead and the States should have a share in the proposed subvention from the Central Government.

After some discussion the following Resolution was passed :—

Resolution V.—This Committee approves of the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India to formulate a five-year plan of work for survey of historical documents in the country and urges upon the Government of India to give effect to this recommendation as soon as possible.

9. To receive the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with Resolution IV of the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission regarding Centralisation of Records.

(Considered along with item No. 3.).

10. Representation of the Historical Section on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the Historical Section of the Defence Ministry may be represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

11. Resolutions by the Government of United Provinces regarding
(i) Search for historical materials for compilation of a popular history of India.

Resolved that a nation wide search for historical materials including documents, traditions, sayings, folksongs, ballads, etc., be organised with a view to bringing together the materials for a new history of the Indian people.

(ii) Search for historical documents in the States and to compile calendars thereof.

Resolved that special measures be taken to obtain information about historical documents in the territories of Indian Princes and calendars of these be compiled and published.

(iii) Publication of lists of research works under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolved that lists of books, theses and learned articles based upon original records should be compiled annually (or biannually) and published under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Mr. S. Parmanand explained the purpose of the resolution tabled by the United Provinces Government.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar pointed out that it was not the business of the Indian Historical Records Commission or the Research & Publication Committee to collect folk songs, ballads and legends of the country. There were other organisations for that purpose.

The *Secretary* pointed out that preparation and publication of a list of research theses was the responsibility of the Inter-University Board.

Mr. S. Parmanand replied that the United Provinces Government was considering the establishment of a Central Record Office and they wanted advice of this Committee on the resolution sponsored by them.

The *Chairman* informed the members that the Committee had already prepared plans for regional survey work and as stated by *Dr. Majumdar*, Central Government grant had been made available to United Provinces. The Indian Historical Records Commission or the Research and Publication Committee were not the proper organisations to deal with other items of work contemplated by the United Provinces Government.

The resolution was dropped.

12. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting.

Dr. R. R. Sethi proposed that all the resolutions so far passed by the Commission should be collected together, published and made available to the members in a handy form so that they might ascertain what action the Provincial Governments, etc. had taken on them.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar suggested that a booklet embodying the information sought by *Dr. Sethi* might be published during the Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The *Secretary* agreed to the suggestion.

Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair. It was seconded by *Dr. R. P. Tripathi* and unanimously carried.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING

Dr. Tara Chand, M. A., D. Phil. (Chairman); Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.; Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M. A., Ph. D.; Professor D. V. Potdar, B. A.; Professor Mohammad Habib, M. A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.; Dr. B. S. Baliga, M. A., Ph. D.; Mr. H. K. Banerjee, M. A.; Dr. G. L. Chopra, M. A., Ph. D., Bar.-at-Law.; Dr. P. M. Joshi, M. A., Ph. D.; Mr. C. V. Joshi, M. A.; Dr. M. R. Majumdar, M. A., Ph. D.; Mr. J. M. Ghosh, M. A.; Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M. A.; Dr. R. R. Sethi, M. A., Ph. D.; Dr. Jeypal Singh, M. A., Ph. D.; Mr. Ghana Shyam Das, B. A. (London); Mr. Y. Bhargava, M. Sc.; Dr. K. K. Datta, M. A., Ph. D.; Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M. A.; Mr. Kshiti Mohan Sen, M. A., Sastri.; Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, M. A.; Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M. A.; Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M. A., D. Litt.; Dr. R. P. Tripathi, D. Sc.; Mr. Parmanand, M. A.; Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M. A., Ph. D., Bar.-at-Law.; Mr. A. H. Nizami, M. A.; Mr. V. Pillay, M. A. B. L.; Dr. S. N. Sen (Secretary).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HELD
ON 24TH DECEMBER 1948 AT DELHI

The thirteenth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 9-30 A.M. on Friday, December 24, 1948 at the Delhi University Convocation Hall. Dr. Tarachand, M. A., D. Phil., Educational Adviser to the Government of India and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee presided. A list of members who were present is appended with the proceedings of the Public Meeting.

1. *Review of action taken on the resolutions of the eleventh and some previous meetings of the Research & Publication Committee.*

(Please see conspectus).

The conspectus of action taken on the resolutions of the eleventh and earlier meetings of the Research & Publication Committee which had been circulated among the members in advance, was taken up for review. In reply to *Dr. N. K. Sinha* referring to Resolution III of the Ninth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee at Indore, *Mr. H. K. Banerjee* informed the Committee that the Government of West Bengal had been able to give no further consideration to the matter. There were no further comments.

2. *Review of progress made in the Five-year Publication Programme.*

The Secretary gave the following information :

A. *Indian Records Series*

Scheme I.—It was reported at the Jaipur session that all the 21 Honorary Editors had been appointed and the typescripts (23, 533 pages) had been supplied to them. Since then volumes I, II, IV, V and VI had been completed by the Editors and Volume V had been sent to the press. It was hoped that this volume would be published during the present financial year. Other volumes would be sent for printing as soon as facilities were available. All the five Editors had been paid an honorarium of Rs. 1,250 each. A reminder had been issued to 13 other Editors to whom manuscripts had been supplied earlier. Only four replies had been received intimating the approximate time when the volumes were expected to be ready.

B. Indian Records Series

Scheme II.—After a prolonged negotiation a private printing press had at last been found for printing the volume of *Thevenot and Careri's Indian Travels*. The printing was making satisfactory progress.

C. Records in Oriental Languages

Scheme III (A).—The volume on Sanskrit documents was still in the press and no progress had been made in spite of best efforts.

Sardar Ganda Singh reported that he had already sent the *Punjab Akhbars* to the press and expected to bring out the volume at an early date if nothing unexpected intervened. The editing of the Tamil records was progressing to the satisfaction of Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari. The Allahabad University hopes to publish the first volume of Hindi records in another twelve months and according to the expectations of the Kotah Durbar the succeeding volume would be published six months later.

Selections from English Records

Scheme III (B).—Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari had completed his editorial work with respect to the Orme Manuscripts.

In addition to the printed information, the Secretary stated that the complete text of the *Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri* was in print, as were also the Introduction and Notes. The file copy was placed on the table. It was expected that the finished work would come out in about a month's time. Also placed on the table was the file copy of Volume VIII of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence. The printing of Volume V of the East India House—Fort William Correspondence and the volume of Sanskrit documents, the Secretary added, was near completion.

3. *Resolution by Dr. B. S. Baliga (forwarded by the Madras Government).*

“This Commission requests scholars, archivists and others engaged in research among archives to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects which they come across in the course of their researches and upon which they find sufficient materials among the archives, in order that a list of such subjects may be published in the Annual Proceedings Volumes of the Indian Historical Records Commission for helping research students in the selection of suitable subjects for their theses.”

Explanatory Note.— One of the difficulties generally felt by the research students was that of selection of proper subjects for their theses. In order to afford them a wider choice in the selection of such subjects it was desirable that archivists and scholars, who had occasion to consult the archives and therefore to know generally their contents, should report the subjects which they came across, and upon which they found sufficient information to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, so that they could be published in the Annual Proceedings Volume of the Indian Historical Records Commission. This would not only provide a wider choice and a better selection for theses, but would also infuse courage and enthusiasm among research students. Some of these students selected subjects only to discard them or change them after a time, finding little material on them in the archives. They were naturally discouraged and disappointed. Some, on the other hand, selected subjects of so general a nature, like Local Self Government, that they found it difficult, in fact impossible to do justice to them within the time at their disposal on account of the abundance of material relating to their subjects available in the archives. They also got a little disappointed. It would thus seem that research on various new and interesting subjects could best be encouraged by the method suggested above.

The following resolution was adopted *nem con* :—

Resolution I.—This Committee requests scholars, archivists and others engaged in research among archives to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects which they come across in the course of their researches and upon which they find sufficient materials among the archives, in order that a list of such subjects may be published in the Annual Proceedings Volumes of the Indian Historical Records Commission for helping research students in the selection of suitable subjects for their theses.

4. *Resolution by Dr. K. K. Datta on the publication of documents, manuscripts etc., unearthed by the Regional Records Survey Committees*

The following resolution was adopted :—

Resolution II.—That early and suitable steps be taken by the Indian Historical Records Commission for publication of original texts or translations of comparatively important historical manuscripts

and documents discovered by the respective Regional Records Survey Committees.

5. *Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta (forwarded by the Saugor University).*

(i) *Accommodation for Research Scholars.*

"This Committee recommends to the Government of India that, consistent with their policy of providing adequate facilities and encouragement to the Research Scholars to pursue researches on the History of Modern India based on the original manuscripts preserved in the National Archives, minimum accommodation for a dozen *bona-fide* researchers to stay in New Delhi, preferably near the National Archives, be made."

The Chairman ruled that the resolution was outside the scope of the Committee, and the matter could be taken up independently by the Department or the Ministry.

(ii) *Procurement of the Dutch, Portuguese and French Records having a bearing on India.*

"That for enabling the Indian research scholars to write a complete and more authentic account of the political, social and economic condition of India in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and particularly the history of Indian trade, commerce and shipping, the Government of India be requested to arrange with the Governments of Holland, Portugal and France for obtaining microfilm copies of all such records in their possession as may have any bearing on India."

Secretary's Note.—The post-war development scheme recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission and accepted in principle by the Government included a comprehensive programme for obtaining microfilm copies from abroad.

The following resolution was adopted :—

Resolution III.—This Committee reiterates that for enabling the Indian research scholars to write a complete and more authentic account of the political, social and economic condition of India in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and particularly the history of Indian trade, commerce and shipping, the Government of India be requested to arrange with the Governments of Holland, Portugal and France for obtaining microfilm copies of all such records in their possession as may have any bearing on India.

6. *Annual Reports.*

All the previous Reports from the Regional Records Survey Committees in the provinces and States had been published in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXIV. During the year under review fresh reports had been received from the Committees in Bihar, C. P. & Berar, Bengal and Assam, Madras, Jodhpur and Pudukkottai. These were laid on the table.

The *Secretary* in reply to Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari said that all the reports on the table would be published.

7. *Proposal for compilation of a Medical History of India.*

Dr. D.V. Subba Reddy, Professor of Physiology, Madras Medical College, had addressed a letter to the Secretary urging upon the Indian Historical Records Commission the necessity for collecting and salvaging original materials for a history of the medical science in India. The letter will be found in Appendix B. Dr. Reddy was not a member of the Commission and therefore could not participate in its deliberations.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar drew attention to one important aspect of this letter from Dr. Reddy, namely, the suggestion that when the Commission collected records, any record which had a bearing on medical history should be segregated and sent to him. This was not practicable because there might be records containing medical and other matters as well. In respect of records containing purely medical matters help could be given. But it should be made clear that it was not a practicable proposition that records having a bearing on medical subjects should be segregated and sent to a separate institute. He did not think that all the records which had a bearing on medicine should be sent to another institute.

It was decided to send the relevant extracts from the proceedings to Dr. Subba Reddy.

8. *Any other item that may be brought before the Committee.*

As there were no further items for discussion, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE
Fifth meeting, Udaipur, December 1944

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should be authorised (i) to give necessary publicity to the answers already received, (ii) to work as the agent of the Commission in a general way and to persuade the Provinces and States to take such steps as may improve the prevailing archives arrangement if it is not quite up-to-date and (iii) to report to the Commission such fresh action as the Provinces and States may take from time to time.

1. The *Government of East Punjab* inform that they welcome the resolution of the Research & Publication Committee.

2. The *Government of West Bengal* state that they have no objection to the resolution, provided that the Secretary of the Commission acts only in advisory capacity in his relation to the province and that the provincial Government have not to incur any expenditure with regard to his tour to the province.

Remarks.—For replies of other provinces and States and of the late Punjab Government please see Conspectus, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXIV.

Eighth meeting, New Delhi, March 1946.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

The Government of India have issued a reminder to all the provincial Governments, excepting the United Provinces and Central Province, and also Indian States on the subject. The replies are awaited.

Ninth meeting, Indore, December 1946.

Resolution I.—This Committee approves the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research & Publication Committee at its seventh and eighth meetings held at Peshawar and New Delhi respectively.

No action.

Resolution II (a).—This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the last 3 volumes under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme :—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.

2. Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., Jind State.

3. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt. (Paris), Hyderabad-Dn.

Resolution II (b).—The Committee further recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed to edit the volumes returned by two editors previously appointed :—

1. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.

2. Dr. Indu Bhushan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

The *Government of India* have appointed all the gentlemen recommended by the Research & Publication Committee as Honorary Editors under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, excepting Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, in whose place Dr. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., Ph. D., of the Calcutta University has been appointed. Materials for editing have been made over to all the editors.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the records of the Government of India and the provincial Governments prior to 1901 be thrown open to *bonafide* research students and that the Governments concerned may be moved to transfer all records including Crown records up to 1901 to the custody of the records offices under them.

The *Government of India* have forwarded the resolution together with Resolution XIII of the eleventh meeting of the Research & Publication Committee to all the Provincial Governments and States for necessary action.

As for the Central Government records the Government of India have accepted the recommendation subject to the condition that for the “ confidential records ” of the Ministry of States excerpts from them will have to be submitted to that Ministry for scrutiny before these are released to the scholars. (Please see conspectus, eleventh meeting, Research & Publication Committee).

Government of West Bengal inform that the question is under their active consideration.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session.

The question of legislation was again considered by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 24th Session held at Jaipur in February 1948. The resolution (IX) passed by the Commission in this connection was forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration along with the original resolution of the Research & Publication Committee. The question is under the active consideration of the Government of India (Please see Conspectus, IHRC, 24th Session).

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that all future publications of the Government of India be printed in sufficient number (at least 500) so as to meet possible demands for a period of 20 to 30 years.

The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial and *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees in the provincial Gazette for public information.

Forwarded to all the provincial Governments concerned.

The Government of Bombay have agreed to publish the names of the members of the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee in the Provincial Gazette.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, Convener of the Bombay Committee, was informed.

Resolution VII.—(a) This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be moved to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolution to the Government of Madras for necessary action.

For the action taken by the Government of India in this connection please see Appendix F, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXIII.

Tenth Meeting, New Delhi, March 1947.

Resolution I.—This Committee deeply mourns the death of Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdul Ali and authorises the Secretary to convey to the relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that (1) the Government of India may kindly issue directives to all the existing Departments (Secretariat, Attached and Subordinate) under them to —

- (a) submit to the Director of Archives within one year a report on the history of their growth and present organisation ;
- (b) keep the Imperial Record Department informed of all subsequent changes as and when introduced ;
- (c) submit to the Director of Archives a list of all defunct departments whose functions they may have inherited at one time or another.

(2) that His Excellency the Crown Representative be also requested to issue similar directives to the Agencies under his control.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to all the Ministries.

Information has been received from the following Ministries and Offices:

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack; Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay; Chief Research Officer, Central Inland Fisheries, Calcutta; Central College of Agriculture, Delhi; Central Tractor Organisation, New Pusa; and Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (All under Ministry of Agriculture).

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the questionnaire framed at the instance of the Local Records Sub-Committee (Twelfth Meeting) be circulated to all Government of India Departments and His Excellency the Crown Representative except question Nos. 22 and 23 with a request to furnish the Director of Archives with the information asked for within six months from the date of receipt.

The resolution was forwarded to all the Ministries of the Government of India.

Replies from the following Ministries and/or Offices have been received :

Ministry Without Portfolio (no old records); Ministry of External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations; Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Madras; Central Potato Research Institute, New Delhi.

Resolution IV.—This Committee views with grave concern the extremely unsatisfactory state in which the bulk of the records and historical manuscripts in India are lying, and the risks of destruction and dispersal to which they are exposed due mainly to the ignorance on the part of the public of their value as evidences for history and is firmly convinced that the major portion of these invaluable treasures will be lost to the nation unless adequate steps are immediately taken for their preservation. The Committee believes that many of these risks can be eliminated by (1) the enactment of a comprehensive public records legislation for the preservation of all records of national value ; (2) by the establishment of properly organised and staffed repositories all over the country to house records which still require a suitable shelter, and education of their present custodians and owners in the principles of archives keeping ; (3) making provision for technical services (such as repair, photographing, indexing, catáloguing, etc.) in such repositories as may be unable to organise these services for themselves ; (4) organisation of research facilities at these repositories for approved students ; and (5) establishment of a system of control on the administration of these records by a suitable central organisation. The Committee further believes that as a preliminary step to the above it will be necessary to compile a register containing complete information regarding all records in India whether in public, semi-public, private or institutional custody. It therefore makes the following recommendations :—

(i) That the Secretary, Research & Publication Committee, be entrusted with the compilation of such a register to be called the National Register of records and historical manuscripts, with the help of the Regional Survey Committee in the provinces and the States ;

(ii) that the latter bodies be instructed to concentrate on the work of the compilation of the materials for the register to the exclusion of all other items of work they may have taken up or intend to take up in the near future ;

(iii) that information collected be entered in the proforma approved by this Committee (annexed herein)—a separate form being used for

each collection, series, group or 'fonds' of records or historical manuscripts surveyed, that the completed form be forwarded to the Secretary, Research & Publication Committee for consolidation with similar forms received from elsewhere copies being retained by the Regional Committee in the form of a register for reference purpose, with up-to-date indexes, duplicates of which should be furnished to the Secretary of the Committee, and that the Registers whether at the centre or in the provinces be made available to accredited scholars ;

(iv) that the Provincial Governments and the States, and through them the authorities of the Divisions, Districts, Sub-Divisions, Circles and other administrative units, High Courts and other Courts, Corporations, Municipalities, District and Local Boards, Trusts, Council and similar organisations set up by the Provincial or State Governments or under their auspices, learned societies, Universities, educational institutions, religious establishments, libraries, museums and all public and semi-public institutions situated within the territorial limits of the Provinces and the States, be asked to co-operate fully with the Regional Committees in compiling the register by extending to them financial help, and according them unrestricted facilities for inspection of the records under their control ;

(v) the Regional Survey Committees be further asked to exclude from their immediate programme the contents of the organised records offices and concentrate on such records in semi-public, institutional and private custody and such public records as are yet to be organised ;

(vi) that the provincial Governments and the States having organised record offices of their own be asked to furnish the requisite information in respect of their collections direct to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, in the approved form copies being sent to the Regional Survey Committees functioning in the Provinces or the States as the case may be ;

(vii) that the Government of India afford such financial and other facilities to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee (in printing instruction sheets, relevant proformas, and any other matter) that may be considered to be necessary in connection with the compilation of the Register ;

(viii) that to accord this scheme the widest possible publicity the resolution be published in the Gazette of India, that the Press Information Bureau be asked to issue a press note on the subject for publica-

tion in leading newspapers and periodicals and that All-India Radio be asked to arrange for a series of educational talks explaining the implications of the project. The Committee hereby authorises its Secretary to issue directives and to ask for annual reports of the work done in this connection.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolution to all the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations and States for necessary action.

With regard to sub-paragraph (vii) of the resolution at the instance of the Government of India, the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, has submitted financial implications of the proposal with full details.

As for sub-paragraph (viii) necessary arrangements with the AIR and PIB have been made. All the Conveners of the Regional Records Survey Committees were advised to avail the facilities arranged for publicity through radio and the press.

The *Jaisalmere State* inform that they have no organised record office, nor is there any Regional Survey Committee in the State which could be called upon to assist the Research & Publication Committee in their work of compilation of the National Register of records, etc.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that the Portuguese and French Governments in India be requested to give facilities to accredited students from British India and Indian States to do research among their records. They may be further requested to co-operate with the Indian Historical Records Commission in enabling the latter to obtain copies of their records with a view to their publication.

The resolution together with relevant extracts from the proceedings of the meeting was forwarded by the Government of India to the French and Portuguese Governments in India for necessary action.

H. E. the Governor of the French Establishment in India informs that since the establishment of their Record Office, every facility is given to qualified workers who wish to make use of their records.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India may forward the proposal in the amended form to all the Universities in India with a request to furnish the Imperial Record Department by 1st of September every year with the desired information for publication in the *Indian Archives*.

The resolution was forwarded to all the Universities of India.

Madras University informs that there are no research workers in the modern period of Indian History in the current year.

Information have been received from the following other Universities: *Bombay, Osmania and Travancore*.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that the Director of Archives, Government of India, be authorised to give at his discretion transcribed copies of documents in the custody of the Government of India, free of charge, to those who help the Regional Survey Committees in their quest for historical records, if such transcripts are wanted for local or family history.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee further recommends that the provincial and State Governments be requested to give on the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Survey Committees in their areas, free transcripts of records in their custody to those who may help the Survey Committees in their quest for historical records, if such transcripts are wanted for local or family history.

Forwarded to all the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations and States for necessary action.

Replies are awaited.

Resolution IX.—This Committee recommends that the name the “Regional Survey Committee” be changed to “Regional Records Survey Committee”.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation made in the Resolution and have communicated the change to all the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations and Indian States.

Remarks.—The decision of the Government of India in changing the name as “Regional Records Survey Committee” has been communicated to all the Committees direct in the provinces and states and announced through the newspapers.

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that Dr. P. C. Gupta be appointed an Honorary Editor in place of Professor S.V. Puntambekar to edit one of the volumes under the Five-year Publication Programme.

The Government of India have appointed Dr. P. C. Gupta of the Calcutta University as one of the Honorary Editors under Scheme I of the 5-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

The decision of the Government of India was communicated through the Government of West Bengal and the materials for editing have already been sent to Dr. Gupta.

Eleventh Meeting, Jaipur, February 1948

Resolution I.—Resolved that Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari be requested to explain to the Madras Government the point of view of the Indian Historical Records Commission and settle the matter by personal discussion.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India make suitable provision for special types of printing and take such prompt measures as are required in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. Meanwhile the Secretary may be authorised to get the completed works printed through some private presses.

Under consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution III.—This Committee approves the appointment of Dr. A. C. Banerjee as an Honorary Editor under the Five-year Publication Programme.

The Government of India have appointed Dr. A.C. Banerjee as an Honorary Editor of the Five-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that all the Regional Survey Committees be requested to submit a five-year programme of work with estimates of probable expenditure not later than the end of May 1948 before the Sub-Committee consisting of the five expert members nominated by the Government of India for co-ordination and recommendation to the Research & Publication Committee.

The Government of India have accepted the resolution in principle. The Sub-Committee met in July 1948 at the National Archives of India and submitted its recommendation before the 12th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held in the same month which was endorsed by the Committee. The report of the Sub-Committee was forwarded to the Government of India separately for necessary action.

Resolution V.—It is agreed that the Regional Survey Committees should submit half yearly accounts to the Secretary of the Commission duly filled in a form to be supplied to them.

Government of India have noted the action taken by the Secretary on the Resolution.

Remarks.—Forms have been supplied to the Regional Records Survey Committees for submission of half yearly accounts to the Secre-

tary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

Item 5 of the Proceedings regarding publicity arrangements of the Regional Survey Committees.—Secretary approached the Radio and Press authorities and suitable arrangement has been made for publicity.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the membership and scope of activities of the West Bengal Regional Survey Committee be restricted to that part of Bengal which is within the Dominion of India.

Government of India have forwarded the resolution to the Government of West Bengal and suggested that as the *ad hoc* Committee was set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission, it can reorganise the Committee. The convener of the committee was instructed accordingly.

Resolution VII.—The Government of Assam be requested to set up a Regional Survey Committee, pending which the Committee for West Bengal may continue to function for Assam also.

Government of India forwarded the recommendation to the Government of Assam.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India that it is not in the interest of historical research to divide important series of records between two States in consequence of the partition. In any case, care should be taken that the integrity of the series remains intact. Should one of the Dominions stand in need of any records in the custody of the other, microfilm copies of the original should be supplied and all facilities should be given to bonafide scholars from either Dominion.

Reply from the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution IX.—This Committee also recommends that a directive be given to the Government of West Bengal by the Government of Indian Union that the local Regional Survey Committee be consulted before any decision is arrived at regarding division of the local official records between West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan.

Reply from the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that an attempt be made to compile a list of important records, both published and unpublished, bearing upon the national struggle for freedom.

Reply from the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution XI.—That the Government of India be moved to make an initial grant of Rs. 25,000 to be distributed among the Regional Survey Committees for collection of materials relating to the proposed compilation of an authoritative history of Indian national struggle.

Reply from the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution XII.—That the Government of India and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee be requested to transfer all the original writings of Mahatma Gandhi and records relating to him to the custody of the National Archives of India for preservation.

Government of India have moved the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee, New Delhi, for their views on the resolution. The reply from the Committee is awaited. (Please also see Resolution II of the 24th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission).

Resolution XIII.—That pre-1902 confidential records, central and provincial, both military and civil, be thrown open to bonafide students of Indian history under such conditions as the respective Governments may consider necessary.

The Government of India are in general agreement with the recommendation so far as their own records are concerned. They have forwarded it along with Resolution III of the 9th meeting held at Indore to all the Provincial Governments, local administrations and acceding States for necessary action. The reply from the respective Governments are awaited (Please see in this connection remarks entered against Resolution III of the Research & Publication Committee which met at Indore).

Resolution XIV.—This Committee recommends that a short account of the important activities of each Regional Survey Committee be published in the form of annual reports, so that the important documents brought to light by them might be available to all students of history and an impetus be given to the local public for helping the Regional Committees to discover more such documents.

The resolution has been forwarded by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to all the Regional Records Survey Committees in the Provinces and States direct.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL
RECORDS COMMISSION, TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
MEMBERS' MEETING
DELHI, 24TH DECEMBER, 1948

The members' meeting of the twenty-fifth annual (Silver Jubilee) session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 10 A.M. on Friday, December 24, 1948 at the Delhi University Convocation Hall. In the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the *ex-officio* President, Dr. Tara Chand took the Chair. A list of members who were present is appended with the proceedings of the Public Meeting. It was decided at the suggestion of the Secretary to consider item No. 5 on the agenda last with the consent of the mover.

1. *Review of action taken on the Resolutions of the Twenty-third (Indore) and Twenty-fourth (Jaipur) sessions of the Commission.*

(Please see conspectus)

The Secretary said in answer to a question from Dr. N. K. Sinha that microfilm copies of records lasted fairly long even when used frequently. Moreover the master negative was kept and fresh copies could be made as need arose. Longevity of film depended on various factors including the film base and storage conditions. Secretary mentioned a case referred to the National Archives of India by Maharajkumar Dr. Raghubir Singh of Sitamau who had acquired from Great Britain microfilm copies of a number of manuscripts but some of which had completely disintegrated. Dr. N. K. Sinha was referred to the National Archives of India for any further information he might want relative to microfilms.

Referring to Resolution X of the Twenty-third (Indore) meeting of the Commission, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad asked what progress had been made by the United Provinces Government in establishing a Central Records Room.

Shri Parmanand gave the information that so far there had been little progress for the simple reason that when the United Provinces Government advertised the post of the Keeper of Records, they did not get applications from suitable persons. Therefore the question was being reconsidered and the post was going to be advertised once more. He hoped that the post would be filled suitably. The salary offered was in the junior scale of the Provincial Educational Service—Rs.250 rising up to Rs. 850.

Referring to Resolution III of the same session, *Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar* asked if the Sub-Committee report would be available to the members.

Secretary said it would be printed along with the Proceedings of the current session.

2. *Recommendations, if any, of the Research and Publication Committee during Delhi Session.*

There being no recommendations of exceptional importance by the Research and Publication Committee, the Commission proceeded to consider the next item on the agenda.

3. *Review of the progress made on the Development Scheme.*

During the twenty-fourth session of the Commission held at Jaipur in February 1948 a statement on the action taken on the various development schemes was placed before the Members' meeting. A further report is submitted below :—

The principal recommendations were :

- (i) Microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to modern Indian history not available in this country should be obtained and preserved in the Imperial Record Department.
- (ii) All necessary steps should be taken for salvaging privately owned manuscripts in India. The central and provincial record offices should be legally authorised to take charge of such manuscripts when their respective owners were willing to transfer their custody on such terms as were mutually agreed upon. Owners who were prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given such technical advice and service as they might require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the Imperial Record Department.
- (v) All *bonafide* students should have access to these copies.
- (vi) The Imperial Record Department should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms men-

tioned above to universities, learned societies, public libraries and such persons as apply for them.

- (vii) Early steps should be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the Imperial Record Department with a view to securing uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (viii) Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating machines should be installed in the Imperial Record Department at an early date.
- (ix) Imparting instructions in theory and practice of archives-keeping should be recognised as one of the normal duties of the Imperial Record Department.

(i) & (iv) above.—As reported last year preliminary work on these items had been started but it could not be systematically pursued as the necessary staff had not yet been provided. The first thing to do was to establish contact with foreign countries and to collect information about records of Indian interest available there. The question of deputing an officer for obtaining microfilm copies would arise only when the exact position in the western countries was precisely known. So far our inquiries had met with cordial response and assurance of sincere co-operation had been received from many foreign archivists.

(ii) above. —(a) Three years ago the Indian Historical Records Commission set up nine *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees and the Government of India granted a subvention of Rs. 6,500 for the first year which was increased to Rs. 15,000 in the second.

(b) The Commission had sponsored a scheme for the compilation of a "National Register of Records and Manuscripts." A Committee appointed by the Government of India supported the scheme and recommended an annual grant of Rs. 57,000 for the next five years. The report was placed on the table.

(c) As reported last year the Government of India was approached for an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of manuscripts but only a sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided. As the grant came very late in the financial year it could not be fully utilised. A list on the manuscripts purchased will be found in Appendix B.

(d) It was reported at the Jaipur session that the Government of India had accepted in principle the proposal for rendering technical services to such institutions and private owners as were unable to re-

habilitate their manuscripts and records. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose.

(iii) *above*.—The question of legislation preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts was placed before the Standing Committee of Indian Legislature on Education and it was expected that necessary action would be taken as early as practicable.

(v) *and* (vi) *above*.—No comments.

(vii) *above*.—The question was still under consideration of the Government.

(viii) *above*.—The laminating machine had arrived and awaited installation.

(ix) *above*.—The Government of India had sanctioned two stipends of Rs. 100 p.m. each to deserving students who came for training in the National Archives of India.

Honorarium to Editors.

The Government of India had agreed to pay to each of the Honorary Editors a consolidated sum of Rs. 1,250 to meet their incidental expenses on the completion of their work. Five of the Editors had accordingly been paid a total sum of Rs. 6,250 last year.

The Commission considered the detailed review presented by the Secretary on the Post-war Development Scheme.

There being no comments, the review was recorded.

4. International Archives Organisation.

A scheme prepared by Dr. Solon J. Buck for the establishment of an International Archives Organisation was placed before the Jaipur session of the Commission. Information had been furnished to the Director of Archives, Government of India, to the effect that a meeting was held at the UNESCO House, Paris, from the 9-11 June 1948 and the participating countries were U.S.A., Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Mexico and Norway. Among other things the Agenda included the question of establishing an International Council on Archives. It appeared from a report published in the *Review of Documentation*, Volume VI, 1948, that a draft constitution for such a Council had been prepared by the UNESCO. A proposal for holding an International Conference of Archivists in 1949-50 was also under consideration.

The Commission was of opinion that India should be adequately represented at the next meeting of the International Council on Archives which was expected to meet in 1950.

5. *Resolutions by Dr. R. C. Majumdar on the maintenance of certain collections of records and manuscripts.*

"This Commission views with grave concern the backward condition of the (i) Mackenzie Manuscripts, (ii) Dutch and Danish Records and (iii) Tanjore Raj Records placed from time to time by the Central Government under the control and supervision of the Governments of Madras and (present) West Bengal for preservation and publication. Having considered the unsatisfactory condition, this Commission strongly recommends that the Government of India should arrange immediately for—

- (i) taking over control and management of these records and concentrate them at one specified place each in Madras and Calcutta for the present;
- (ii) preservation of these records according to the methods adopted in the National Archives of India;
- (iii) indexing, cataloguing and publishing of suitable materials by whole-time employment of qualified staff;
- (iv) inspection of these records by the Director, National Archives of India, and preparation by him of a comprehensive scheme of work on the lines indicated above; and
- (v) providing such funds as would be necessary to work out the plan as envisaged."

"This Commission further recommends that the Director of Archives should report the progress of work annually to the Indian Historical Records Commission and that the question of permanent location of these records be considered at a future date."

Explanatory Note

"(i) *Mackenzie Manuscripts*.—Between 1929 and 1943 the Commission considered on six different occasions the various questions arising out of the upkeep and maintenance of the Mackenzie Manuscripts in Madras. The note by the Secretary which appeared on page 84, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XX, is of special interest to the members and I draw their attention to it. This is an extremely valuable collection, having been procured by the Central Government at the cost of one lakh of rupees. These

are very old papers and naturally their normal strength and vitality must have considerably ebbed away as time passed and the slow process under which these are being rejuvenated cannot be commended. As the manuscripts are mainly in South Indian languages, the original intention of the Central Government in locating them in Madras apparently was to get the collection examined by suitable South Indian scholars who were not then readily available elsewhere. The most unfortunate part of the whole thing is that this collection was never inspected by an expert of the Central Government. For fourteen long years the matter had been allowed to rest and it is time that the Central Government now do something useful. In fourteen years all the manuscripts should have been repaired, indexed and fully made available for bonafide research.

“(ii) *Dutch and Danish records*.—The problem of the maintenance of old Dutch and Danish records which were in the custody of the various provincial Governments was considered by the Indian Historical Records Commission during its fifth and twelfth sessions and it was decided (Resolution I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XII, p., 119) to concentrate them in the Madras Record Office. Some Dutch *pattas* written in Bengali character were however retained in the custody of the Bengal Government for local use. The object of concentration of these records was of course better preservation and their publication. But Madras Government have from time to time reiterated that in view of adverse financial position it had not been possible to undertake publication, indexing, etc., of these records. The only study of these records so far has been by a private scholar Mr. J. Van Kan who has published a catalogue of Dutch records in India. Nineteen years have elapsed and the Central and the Provincial Governments have failed to make these records available for research.

“(iii) *Tanjore Raj Records*.—Another valuable collection, the Tanjore Raj Records, was saved in 1946 from being destroyed as useless papers by the timely intervention of an alert member of the Madras Regional Records Survey Committee. These records belonged to the late Crown Representative who agreed to bear expenses of their being indexed, catalogued, etc. The Madras Government again have been entrusted to carry out this programme of work. Nearly two years have passed and nothing is known as to what treatment these valuable papers have been given.

“All the records of the three categories described above are extremely valuable and had been from time to time entrusted with the Governments of Madras and West Bengal to deal with them but for some reason or other they have either partially executed the plan or have totally failed in their undertaking. It is necessary, therefore, that the Central Government should immediately intervene in the matter and take over control and administration of all these records.”

After a lengthy discussion on the subject, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolution I.—This Commission strongly recommends that the Government of India should arrange immediately for :

- (i) taking over control and management of (a) the Mackenzie manuscripts (b) Dutch and Danish records and (c) Tanjore Raj records and concentrate them at one specified place each in Madras, Tanjore and Calcutta for the present ;
- (ii) preservation of these records according to the methods adopted in the National Archives of India ;
- (iii) indexing , cataloguing and publishing of suitable materials by whole-time employment of qualified staff ;
- (iv) inspection of these records by the Director, National Archives of India, and preparation by him of a comprehensive scheme of work on the lines indicated above ; and
- (v) providing such funds as would be necessary to work out the plan as envisaged.

This Commission further recommends that the Director of Archives should report the progress of work annually to the Indian Historical Records Commission and that the question of permanent location of these records be considered at a future date.

6. Resolution by the Government of the United Provinces on records relating to India in the custody of Government of United Kingdom.

“Resolved that His Majesty’s Government be approached through the Government of India for return of all ancient books and documents which relate to India’s history and are in their custody so that Indian research scholars may not have to go abroad to consult them and higher historical research may be facilitated.”

On the Chairman pointing out that the item was already included in the accepted programme of the Commission, Shri Parmanand withdrew the resolution.

7. *Proposal of Col. R. H. Phillimore on the preparation of catalogues of historical portraits and paintings in the possession of various institutions in India and abroad.*

Explanatory Note.—These portraits form an extremely valuable source of information on Indian history. They are scattered all over the country and are to be found in diverse repositories. Many are in the possession of the Victoria Memorial, the Indian Museum and other museums in the country. Many again are to be found in Government collections in Government Houses and buildings in the provinces. The British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the National Portrait Gallery and other repositories in the United Kingdom have also in their possession a good many pictures of this category. No effort has hitherto been made to make a complete collection of the photographic reproductions of these paintings nor to compile a comprehensive *raisonné* catalogue of them. As a collection of photographs of these items as well as their catalogue will be very useful to research student it is for consideration if the work of compilation should not be taken up at once.

The *Secretary* moved the proposal on behalf of Col. R.H. Phillimore, who was absent.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously :—

Resolution II.—This Commission recommends that the Government of India take steps for the preparation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of historical interest to India in the possession of private individuals, institutions and various Government institutions in India and abroad and distribute them widely in this country.

8. *Resolutions by the Travancore Government.*

(i) *Listing, cataloguing and indexing of late Residency records.*

“That prompt steps be taken for the listing, cataloguing and indexing of the records transferred to the Government of India from the British Residencies which functioned in the Indian States till the 15th August 1947, the day of the declaration of Indian Independence.”

Explanatory Note.—At the Mysore Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held in 1941 the Commission passed a resolution recommending to the Government of India that early steps

be taken for the proper examination of the records of the pre-Mutiny period in the custody of the British Residencies and those which were not of a confidential character to be published and thrown open to the bonafide research scholars. The British Residencies in India had ceased to function from the 15th August 1947. It was understood that all the important records from these Residencies had been transferred to the Government of India. In view of the importance of the records in the various Residencies from a historical and administrative point of view it was desirable to take early steps for listing, cataloguing and indexing them. The information that could be gathered from the records of the Residencies would throw considerable light on the part played by the Rulers of Indian States in the shaping of India's political destiny.

Mr. V. Narayana Pillai moved the resolution on behalf of the Travancore Government.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously :

Resolution III.—Resolved that steps be taken for the listing, cataloguing and indexing of the records transferred to the Government of India from the British Residencies which functioned in the Indian States till the 15th August 1947, the day of the declaration of Indian Independence.

(ii) *Transfer of records relating to the Indian States to the States themselves.*

"That early steps be taken for surrendering records relating to Indian States having local interest to the States themselves."

Explanatory Note.—There are in the custody of the National Archives of India certain important records relating to Indian States which have a local interest. These records deserve to be in the possession of the States themselves. In view of the large number of historical records gradually accumulating in the National Archives of India those having provincial and local interest deserve to be separated and transferred to the respective provinces and States to whom they have a reference.

Secretary's Note.—The proposal is opposed to the principle of the organic unity of archives. The records in the National Archives of India are there because they are the records of the different Departments and Offices of the Government of India, and not because they relate to any specific area. They are also related with other records

of the Government of India, and without reference to them lose in meaning and value.

At the suggestion of the Chairman Mr. Pillai withdrew the second resolution sponsored by the Government of Travancore.

(iii) *Co-ordination of archival administration of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and States.*

“That steps be taken for devising ways and means for co-ordinating the archival administration of the Indian States, State Unions, provincial Governments and the Government of India.”

Explanatory Note.—Archival administration requires specialised knowledge and training. The standard of efficiency in the maintenance of records in the States, Provinces and Government of India is found to vary considerably. The archives in some of the States and provinces deserve considerable improvement. It is desirable that the administration of archives in the Indian States, State Unions, provincial Governments and Government of India is co-ordinated with a view to ensuring the highest standard of efficiency in the maintenance and utilisation of records in their custody. Already steps have been taken for framing rules for the weeding of the records of the Government of India the principles of which may be followed in the Indian States, provinces and State Unions.

Secretary's Note.—A similar proposal was considered during the Indore Session. A Committee was then appointed by the Government of India and its report is now under the Government's consideration. A copy of the Report is laid on the table. The weeding Rules as adopted by the Indian Historical Records Commission have been circulated by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments and Indian States for suitable action.

Mr. Pillai then moved a third resolution.

The Secretary read out the Resolution which had been printed along with the proceedings, pp. 80—84 and hoped that that would satisfy the mover of the Resolution.

Mr. Pillai accepted the explanation and withdrew the resolution.

9. *Resolution by Dr. R. R. Sethi on the creation of separate Departments for Archives in the Centre and in the Provinces and States.*

“It is proposed that the historical archives of the Government of India known as the National Archives of India and similar archives of

provincial Governments and of States should be organised as distinct departments and their custodians should have a uniform designation, a suitable status and direct access to their Ministers, who should be Ministers of Education."

Explanatory Note.—Historical records pertain to all kinds of subjects and topics and are thus essentially of an academic and cultural character. Hence their control and administration cannot suitably vest in any of the usual branches of administration, of which the Secretaries have entirely different kinds of problems to deal with than those relating to historical archives. For example, in the East Punjab (as previously in the United Punjab), the administration of the Historical Records Office is vested in the Chief Secretary, who is an I.C.S. officer and has his hands full with secretariat work. He may or may not have knowledge or understanding of cultural matters. Moreover such Secretaries are subject to periodical transfers, so that with every change a new Secretary is to be freshly initiated into the problems peculiar to historical records. Nor does the rigid procedure of the Secretariat or of any existing branch of the administration admit of reasonably quick solution and furtherance of the problems involved in the maintenance and expansion of cultural institutions.

For enabling officers in charge of the archives to maintain and develop their offices without unnecessary delays and impediments, they should necessarily be afforded a suitable secretarial status so that they should have unhampered and direct access to Ministers for a high level consideration of their problems. Considering that much leeway is to be made in the development of this cultural work and the importance which it must assume under the new national set up, it would be appropriate that historical archives should be constituted into a separate department, freed from delays and impediments of the secretariat system and placed under the direct control of the Education Ministers of the various Governments.

Dr. R. R. Sethi moved the resolution that stood in his name and indicated that the resolution had three distinct parts. The first related to the establishment of separate department of archives at the Centre and in the provinces and the States as separate departments. He cited the case of the East Punjab. The control and administration of the records office was under the charge of the Chief Secretary, an I.C.S. officer, whose hands were full with many other things and who

could not be expected to attend to the problems of record offices. So he felt that a separate Department should be established dealing with records

The *Chairman* pointed out that the resolution was not the concern of the Commission, but a matter for the various Governments to consider. The Commission was an advisory body to advise Government on the methods of keeping records and conducting researches in records and not a body to advise Government on the matter of how Government should tackle an administrative problem in a particular way.

Dr. Sethi did not proceed with the rest of this resolution.

10. Date and Place of the 1949 and 1950 meetings.

The *Secretary* informed the Commission that the Orissa Government had extended an invitation to the Commission to hold its twenty-sixth session there in December 1949. The venue for 1950 had not yet been fixed, but a wire had come a few days before the session from the Nagpur University inviting the Commission to hold the twenty-sixth session there in 1949. The Secretary had informed the Nagpur University that they had already been invited by the Orissa Government to meet at Cuttack in 1949 and requested the Nagpur University to extend their hospitality in the year following. No reply had yet been received.

11. Any other subject which may be brought before the Commission.

Dr. H.L. Gupta.—I wish to raise one point. Murshidabad is bordering Pakistan and frequent conflicts are taking place between West Bengal and Pakistan. I think it is very necessary that the records at Murshidabad should be brought back. I think we must pass a resolution on this subject. I could not give notice because I did not know until I learned from the Keeper of Records yesterday that the Government of West Bengal do not contemplate bringing them back.

Chairman.—It is not necessary to pass any Resolution. We will make a note of what you have pointed out and take proper action.

Dr. A.G. Pawar.—In the course of discussion it is often said that such and such a matter has already been discussed. Junior members of the Commission do not know to which particular resolution reference was being made. So I suggest that reading such resolutions or repeating them would enable all members to follow the proceedings much better.

Chairman.—Agreed. Before we close, I have to thank the Delhi University authorities for their courtesy and for letting us have the use of their halls, rooms etc. and for placing at the disposal of the delegates boarding houses etc. for their residence. I hope on behalf of you all the Secretary will convey to the authorities of the University of Delhi our very sincere thanks for thier courtesy.

Secretary.—I have a rather pleasant duty to perform. In our midst we have to-day a gentleman and a lady from abroad—Mr. Joaquin Pelach and Mrs. Mercedes Panikar Pelach—who have travelled all the way from Madrid just to attend the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and we offer them our most hearty welcome, and we thank them for the trouble they have taken for our sake.

I think, Sir, before we disperse that I should record my personal obligations to the authorities of the Delhi University. The Vice-Chancellor, in spite of the weight of three score and ten years, had taken a keen interest and looked into every detail personally and I am sure we are all very grateful to him. I am also very grateful to my local colleague Professor S.L. Poplai for the trouble he has taken and as for Principal Rajaram I think you will be in a much better position than I to assess the excellent arrangements that he has made. I also thank the volunteers and Professors Nanda and Kapadia, their leaders, who have been very helpful and who have worked very hard. In addition to your vote of thanks, Sir, I should like to express to the University authorities collectively and individually my own personal obligations.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.—I, on the non-official side as I might put it, would like to endorse your sense of appreciation of the great services that have been rendered by the authorities of the Delhi University and by the Local Secretary in paticular in providing for accommodation both on the other sidé of the road and on this side.

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.—We must thank the Government and the University of Delhi authorities for all that they have done to make this Silver Jubilee session a great success.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

11. *List of Papers laid on the table.*

- (i) Report of the 12th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in July 1948.

- (ii) Report of the Sub-Committee on the conservation of records.
- (iii) Report of the Sub-Committee on the five-year plan for survey of records.
- (iv) Annual Reports of the—
 - (a) National Archives of India (1947)
 - (b) Coorg (1947)
- (v) Annual Report of the Baghela Historical Records Commission, 1946-47.
- (vi) Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed by the 12th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February 1946.
- (vii) List of books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission and/or the National Archives of India. (Please see Appendix J)
- (viii) Reports of research work received from the following members :—

B. S. Baliga.

P. M. Joshi.

N. K. Sinha.

P. C. Gupta.

S. P. Sen.

A. Halim.

S. H. Askari.

C. V. Joshi.

R. V. Poduval.

A. H. Nizami.

V. R. R. Dikshitar.

G. H. Khare.

H. K. Banerjee.

A. C. Banerjee.

S. N. Das Gupta.

K. K. Datta.

L. P. Pandeya.

M. R. Majmudar.

B. N. Reu.

K. N. Mahapatra.



78548

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twenty-third meeting at Indore, December 1946

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Professor Henry Herbert Dodwell, Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh and Dewan Bahadur Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and authorises the Secretary to convey to their relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to the bereaved families.

Resolution II.—This Commission warmly congratulates Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar and Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari on the titles conferred on them on His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

The resolution of congratulation was forwarded to Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar and Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

Both Mahamahopadhyaya Potdar and Dewan Bahadur Srinivasachari conveyed their thanks to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution III.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee and commends them to the Government of India.

No action (*Please see Conspectus of the Research and Publication Committee*).

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that a Committee consisting of (1) Dr. R.C. Majumdar, (2) Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, (3) Dr. I.H. Qureshi, (4) Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, (5) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B. N. Reu, (6) Dr. K.N.V. Sastri and (7) Dr. S.N. Sen be appointed to consider and recommend to the Government of India the steps to be taken to conserve all the records of historic as distinguished from current importance which are in charge of various provincial Governments and States. This Committee is authorised to make recommendations to the Government of India direct with authority of this Commission should the Committee deem it desirable.

Please see in this connection Resolution II of the 8th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXIII, Pt. III, pp. 74-79). As some of the members originally recommended by the Commission either retired or left India, the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, appointed a new Sub-Committee consisting of the following members :—

- (i) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, (Chairman), (ii) Dr. B. S. Baliga, (iii) Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, (iv) Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar (v) Mr. Y. Bhargava (vi) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B. N. Ren and (v i) Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary.

The Sub-Committee met at New Delhi on the 8th July 1948 and submitted its report before the 12th-meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held at New Delhi on the 10th July 1948. The report was thereafter submitted to the Government of India for their consideration.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the Research and Publication Committee should function independently of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Government of India should treat the minutes of the proceedings of its meetings as final. The Committee however reserves the right to refer to the Indian Historical Records Commission any matter that it may consider necessary.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation subject to the condition that if in a particular case they consider it necessary to obtain the views of the Indian Historical Records Commission they will refer the matter to that body.

Resolution VI.—This Commission considers that the time is opportune for establishing cultural relations with foreign countries and recommends that the respective Governments in France, United States of America, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, South Africa, Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan be approached to co-operate with the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission by nominating Corresponding Members.

The Government of India have taken up this question separately and have addressed all the Foreign countries including the Dominion of Pakistan on the subject. So far two distinguished archivists each from U.S.A., Malaya and Ceylon and one each from France, Burma

and Nepal have been appointed as Corresponding Members in addition to five from the United Kingdom. Decisions of other countries are awaited.

Resolution VII.—(a) This Commission has carefully examined the rules framed by the Local Records Sub-Committee and approved by the Government of India for weeding their records and are of opinion that the addenda to rules suggested in the Agenda should be embodied in the set of rules and be adopted by the Central Government, His Excellency the Crown Representative (in Centre and Residencies), provincial Governments and Indian States.

(b) The Commission further recommends that the present time is inopportune for weeding of records in the Government and State agencies and therefore strongly urges upon the authorities concerned that no weeding of any records should be undertaken till a definite legislation is passed on the future constitution of this country.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolutions together with the amended rules for weeding of records to all the provincial Governments, Local Administrations and the States and to all their Ministries.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends in continuation of Resolution II of the 21st Session that all the High and Chief Courts may avail the services of the local members (Ordinary, Associate, or Corresponding) for advice in regard to weeding and in that case the question of paying travelling allowance or any other expenditure will not arise.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolution to all the Provincial Governments and to the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta for necessary action.

Patna High Court has accepted the recommendation and the name of Dr. K.K. Datta has been recommended to act as an adviser to the High Court on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends that the name of the "Imperial Record Department" be changed to that of "National Archives of India."

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation that the name of the "Imperial Records Department" should be changed to "National Archives of India". A notification intimating the change was issued in the *Gazette of India*.

Resolution X.—Resolved that the attention of the United Provinces Government be invited to the previous resolutions adopted by the Indian Historical Records Commission, and the correspondence between the Government of India and the United Provinces Government on the subject of (1) maintaining the pre-Mutiny records at one central place to save them from neglect and destruction and (2) establishing a Central Records Office, where effective scientific measures for the preservation of old records could be adopted, where documents and manuscripts secured by the Regional Survey Committee could be preserved and where adequate facilities for *bona fide* historical research could be provided and the United Provinces Government be requested to re-consider the matter now that the war is over.

The Government of United Provinces have informed that they have decided to set up a Central Records Room at Allahabad and steps are also being taken to appoint a Keeper of Records, who, when appointed will survey the records of public offices in the United Provinces and remove records of historical interest to the Central Records Room. He will also frame rules for the access of public to the Record Office.

Resolution XI.—This Commission considers it extremely desirable to modify the existing procedure of drawing up annual reports of records agencies in India and recommends to the Government of India, provincial Governments and Indian States that the specifications laid down by the Local Records Sub-Committee in para. 4 of its minutes be accepted and put into force as quickly as possible.

Twenty-fourth Session, Jaipur, February 1948

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Dr. M. H. Krishna and authorises the Secretary to convey to their relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded by the Secretary to the bereaved families.

Resolution II.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research & Publication Committee and commends them to the Government of India with the following proviso added to resolution No. XII on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's manuscripts.

(In case this resolution is not found feasible the Director of Archives should be associated with the supervision of the preservation measures).

Resolution 1.—Resolved that Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari be requested to explain to the Madras Government the point of view of the Indian Historical Records Commission to settle the matter by personal discussion.

Resolution 2.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India make suitable provision for special type of printing and take such prompt measures as are required in connection with the Five Year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. Meanwhile the Secretary may be authorised to get the completed works printed through private presses.

Resolution 3.—This Committee approves the appointment of Dr. A. C. Banerjee as an Honorary Editor under the Five-Year Publication Programme.

Resolution 4.—This Committee recommends that all the Regional Survey Committees be requested to submit a five-year programme of work with estimates of probable expenditure not later than the end of May 1948 before the Sub-Committee consisting of the five expert members nominated by the Government of India for co-ordination and recommendation to the Research & Publication Committee.

Resolution 5.—It is agreed that the Regional Survey Committees should submit half-yearly accounts to the Secretary of the Commission duly filled in a 'form' to be supplied to them.

Decision.—It was agreed that the Secretary should approach the Radio and Press authorities of the Government of India to extend similar facilities to the Regional Survey Committees as in the past.

Resolution 6.—This Committee recommends that the membership and scope of activities of the West Bengal Regional Survey Committee be restricted to that part of Bengal which is within the Dominion of India.

Resolution 7.—The Government of Assam be requested to set up a Regional Survey Committee, pending which the Committee for West Bengal may continue to function for Assam also.

Resolution 8.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India that it is not in the interest of historical research to divide important series of records between two States in consequence of the partition. In any case care should be taken that the integrity of the series should remain intact. Should one of the Dominions stand in need of any records in the custody of the other, microfilm copies of the

original should be supplied and all facilities should be given to *bona fide* scholars from either Dominion.

Resolution 9.—This Committee also recommends that a directive be given to the Government of West Bengal by the Government of the Indian Union that the local Regional Survey Committee be consulted before any decision is arrived at regarding division of the local official records between West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan.

Resolution 10.—This Committee recommends that attempt be made to compile a list of important records, both published and unpublished, bearing upon the national struggle for freedom.

Resolution 11.—That the Government of India be moved to make an initial grant of Rs. 25,000 to be distributed among the Regional Survey Committees for collection of materials relating to the proposed compilation of an authoritative history of Indian national struggle.

Resolution 12.—That the Government of India and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee be requested to transfer all the original writings of Mahatma Gandhi and records relating to him to the custody of the National Archives of India for preservation.

Resolution 13.—That pre-1902 confidential records, central and provincial, both military and civil, be thrown open to *bona fide* students of Indian history under such conditions as the respective Governments may consider necessary.

Resolution 14.—This Committee recommends that a short account of the important activities of each Regional Survey Committee be published in the form of annual reports so that the important documents brought to light by them might be available to all students of history and an impetus be given to the public helping the Regional Committees to discover more such documents.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolution XII of the Research & Publication Committee to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee, New Delhi, for their information and necessary action. (Please also see conspectus of the Research & Publication Committee).

Resolution VIII.—This Commission requests the Government of India to provide as early as possible necessary staff and building for housing and working the machinery and suggests that top priority may be given to the construction of a new wing for housing the laboratory and installing the new machinery (at the National Archives of India).

The Government of India have noted the contents of the resolution.

Resolution IV.—That a Committee be appointed with the Honourable Minister for Education as Chairman, Secretary of the Commission as Secretary and the five experts nominated by the Government of India as members to advise the Director of Archives about the disbursements of funds to learned societies for the preservation of purchased documents.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation in principle. The question of making available funds for giving subvention to learned societies is however a separate issue and is being considered separately by the Government of India.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends to the Government that in view of the high cost of living prevailing at Delhi, the proposed stipends for trainees in the National Archives should be adequately enhanced.

The Government of India have noted the recommendation.

Remarks.—Two stipends of Rs. 100 per month were granted by the Government of India for 1947-48 and 1948-49.

Resolution VI.—This Commission recommends that the Editors of the records in oriental languages should be treated on the same basis as the Editors of English records and that they should be entitled to the proposed honorarium.

The Government of India have noted the recommendation that the Editors of Oriental records should also be paid honoraria and that the series in question is to be published by non-official agencies. If any of the agencies (undertaking publication of works under Publication Programme of the N.A.I.) applies for financial assistance, such applications shall be considered by the Government of India on merits as and when received.

Resolution VII.—This Commission unanimously elects Dr. S. N. Sen on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

Reply of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that the Indian Historical Records Commission will conduct its proceedings in the language that may be officially adopted by the Government of India. Pending the decision of the Government of India on the subject the present practice should continue.

The Government of India have noted the recommendation.

Resolution IX.—Resolved that the Commission reiterates its request to the Government of India to undertake suitable legislation by amendment of Act III of 1879 or otherwise for preventing export or transfer outside of records, historical documents and manuscripts from the Indian Union, and unwarranted destruction thereof.

The resolution is under consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution X.—This Commission approves of the suggestion made in the Director of Archives' letter with the proviso that of the five co-opted members (answer No. 5) at least one should represent the 'user' of archives.

Resolution XI.—Resolved that the inspection reports so far submitted by the Director of Archives, Government of India, should not only be published in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission but should be published independently in a separate volume for ready reference.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation.

Remarks.—The compilation has been undertaken.

Resolution XII.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to make a special grant for filling up the gaps of the Parliamentary Paper Series now owned by the National Archives of India, as well as for purchase of future volumes.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation on condition that the cost of purchasing the Parliamentary Papers is met from within the sanctioned budget allotment of the National Archives of India for 1948-49. If, however, this is not possible they have requested that a more definite proposal giving its full financial implications may be submitted to the Government of India.

Remarks.—As there was no surplus in the budget grant for the current year, necessary provision has been made in the next year's budget.

Resolution XIII.—This Commission recommends to the Government of India that the administrative control of pre-1902 records, which were in the custody of late British Residencies should be transferred to the National Archives of India.

Reply awaited.

Resolution XIV.—This Commission recommends that the books, manuscripts, etc. in the possession of India Office should be brought to India and deposited in the National Archives of India.

Reply awaited.

Remarks.—The Government of India have already decided to send a delegation to United Kingdom to present the claim of India in this behalf.

Resolution XV.—This Commission recommends the provincial Governments in the Dominion of India to give adequate grants to historical research institutions in their provinces expressly for the preservation of the collection of manuscripts and historical documents in their possession.

Reply from the Government of India is awaited.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON
THE CONSERVATION OF RECORDS

8th July 1948

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING, NEW DELHI)

PRESENT

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dr. R.C. Majumdar | (<i>in Chair</i>) |
| Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Mr. Y. Bhargava | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Dr. S. N. Sen | (<i>Secretary</i>). |

ABSENT

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu | (<i>Member</i>) |

The meeting of the Sub-Committee commenced at 10 A.M. with Dr. R.C. Majumdar in the Chair.

Introducing the subject the *Secretary* explained in brief the history of the proposal. It was first sponsored by the present Chairman and was moved in his absence by Dr. N.K. Sinha at the Eighth meeting of the R & P Committee held in New Delhi in March 1946 and was subsequently placed before the twenty-third session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Indore in December of that year. *Secretary* read out the Resolution IV passed at that session and explained that the personnel recommended in that Resolution had to be changed as three gentlemen have since ceased to be members of the Commission. But the Government of India were anxious that all shades of opinion should find proper representation on the Committee and accordingly filled up the vacancies by nomination. The new members, so nominated are (1) Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari (2) Dr. B. S. Baliga and (3) Mr. Y. Bhargava. The Dewan Bahadur's name was originally proposed by the R & P Committee while Dr. Baliga and Mr. Bhargava were expected to represent provincial and states' interests.

The *Secretary* laid on the table two pamphlets issued by the British Records Association and the Master of Rolls. He explained at length

the progress made in England. He drew attention in particular to the principle advocated in both the pamphlets that the State should, if necessary, have the right of intervention when the safety and integrity of privately owned records were in question. The principal object was to prevent loss or dispersal of records and arrangement for reasonable facilities for research work. He further stated that the Government of India was considering legislation on the subject as suggested by the Indian Historical Records Commission in its Resolution No. IX of the 24th Session held at Jaipur in February, 1948. But the Government have been advised that while the centre was competent to legislate with regard to public records in the provinces, its competency to do so with regard to privately owned records was not free from doubt. In England the necessity of some sort of central supervision had been accepted by the Master of Rolls and the British Records Association and the Central Committee which they propose to set up would be competent to interfere in extreme cases.

Dr. B. S. Baliga enquired whether the proposed British Committee would have statutory powers.

The *Secretary* replied that it would have statutory rights to make regulations and move Parliament for sanction.

The *Chairman* observed that in the case of archaeological finds by private persons the existing rules provided for conservation if the find was of national importance and suggested that a similar principle ought to be adopted in the case of archives as well. He however drew attention of the members to the original proposal for discussion.

The *Secretary* then explained that the legal point involved in this issue could be settled by mutual agreement between the Central and Provincial Governments.

Dr. B. S. Baliga said that strictly speaking official records could not be conveniently divided on the basis of the mutiny for pre-mutiny records were not of historical importance alone as they were very frequently required for administrative purposes also.

The *Secretary* then drew attention to the practice now prevailing in the U. K. and suggested that records will have to be placed under two categories (1) historical and (2) current for the purposes of the present proposal.

The *Chairman* supported the views expressed by the *Secretary* and added that numerous difficulties had been created owing to parti-

tion. The Provinces in the Indian Union did not care to consult the Central Government as to the general archival policy and undesirable consequences have followed during the last few months. It was therefore absolutely necessary that a satisfactory arrangement should be made for proper control of archival policy by the Central Government.

Dr. B. S. Baliga reiterated his objection to the practice of treating pre-mutiny records as historical records and stated that his province had done everything possible for their safety and integrity.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari enquired whether the Madras Government would agree to the Resolution.

Dr. B. S. Baliga answered in the negative.

The *Secretary* then explained that at present only three provinces had organised record offices. His experience was that at least one of them was not properly looking after the central records in its custody. Moreover the merger and formation of new unions of states have brought about a new situation to which the Indian Historical Records Commission could not remain indifferent. It should like to know what was being done for the preservation of historical records in these states for the archival wealth of the state did not necessarily depend on its size.

The *Chairman* was unwilling to make an exception in favour of Madras. He observed that the Committee was concerned with a general policy and the Centre was not likely to interfere where no interference was called for. Considering the present conditions in all the provinces generally he did not think that a safeguarding measure was uncalled for. He thought that some of the provinces might be prepared to transfer the burden to the Centre at once.

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari suggested that the Director of Archives, Government of India, should be empowered to inspect provincial records and make recommendations and formulate general principles including the creation of records offices.

Dr. B. S. Baliga supported the proposal.

The *Chairman* pointed out that mere inspection would not achieve the ends which the present proposal had in view.

Mr. Y. Bhargava explained the position in the Central Indian States. He apprehended that a large scale destruction of records might take place in some states and defunct residencies.

The *Secretary* observed that Mr. Bhargava's apprehension was not at all unfounded as he had reason to believe that records at some places have been destroyed and dispersed.

The *Chairman* observed that records whether in provincial or state custody should be properly preserved and thrown open for research. Where the local Governments have failed to comply with these principles, the records should be placed under the supervision of the Central Government.

Dr. B. S. Baliga supported the proposal whole-heartedly.

The *Chairman* further suggested that no records should be transferred or destroyed without reference to the provincial Records Office where one existed or to the Central Government in case there was no provincial Records Office.

The *Secretary* next pointed out that creation of new provinces might conceivably lead to dispersal of records and the merger of states might leave important records without a properly constituted custodian.

The *Chairman* reiterated his suggestion that no transfer of records should be made without prior approval of the provincial Government and the consent of the Central Government should be obtained in case the province was without a Records Office. The Centre should have an effective voice in the matter but the Provinces and States should be given ample opportunities of indicating regional requirements and ventilating local sentiments. A unified control is necessary to eradicate all past evils.

Dr. B. S. Baliga could not commit himself to this view.

After a lengthy discussion in which all the members participated on the questions regarding concentration of District records under the Provincial Records Offices, creation of Records Offices where these did not exist, legal authority to deal with documents in private possession, transfer, dispersal, sale, partition and destruction of records, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolution.—Whereas proper arrangements have not yet been made in certain provinces and States for the centralisation and preservation of historical records and for making them accessible to scholars and whereas the creation of new provinces and the merger of states into Unions and in provinces are likely to lead to the damage, destruction and dispersal of these records, this Committee recommends

to the Government of India to assume general control over these records in these respects and to arrange immediately for proper inspection of these records through the Director of Archives and on his recommendation take such steps in consultation with provinces and States as would ensure the centralisation and proper preservation of records and affording adequate facilities for making them accessible to research scholars.

In view of the urgency of the ends in view this Committee further recommends to the Government of India to make financial provision for—(1) travelling expenses necessary for inspection and (2) grant of money to such provinces and States as may not be in a position to carry out the above objects without financial help from the centre.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE
FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR SURVEY OF RECORDS

9th July 1948.

PRESENT

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dr. Tara Chand | (<i>in Chair</i>) |
| Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Dr. R. C. Majumdar | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Professor Mohammad Habib | (<i>Member</i>) |
| Dr. S. N. Sen | (<i>Secretary</i>) |

ABSENT

Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.

The meeting commenced at 10-30 A.M. with Dr. Tara Chand in the Chair.

While explaining the implication of the various plans and estimates of expenditure submitted by the different Regional Survey Committees for a five-year programme of work, the *Secretary* drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the plans of Bengal, Madras and U. P. were almost identical though their estimates of expenditure varied to a certain extent. Some of the plans, he said, include publication programme also. This, the *Secretary* feared, would in the long run hamper the survey work proper. As regards the Delhi Committee's activities the *Secretary* said that much work could not be done due to local disturbances and the migration of most of the members. He further added that he himself had been too busy to devote the necessary time to the Committee's work.

The *Chairman* observed that for the present the Survey Committees should leave publications out of their programme. If it is considered absolutely necessary the Government may be approached for a grant for that specific purpose at a future date.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar then explained the Bengal scheme. In his opinion the projected survey could be satisfactorily carried on by specialists alone. In the Bengal programme provision has been made for both whole-time and part-time employments. The whole-time men will be engaged in listing the huge mass of records in the High

Court and other centres at Calcutta and research scholars will be ordinarily recruited for this purpose. For work to be done in the Districts the services of University and College teachers will be enlisted and they will be expected to work during the vacations.

The *Chariman* suggested that one man should be held responsible for survey in one or a group of districts as the case may be.

Professor Md. Habib pointed out that for climatic reasons the Bengal scheme will not be practicable for U. P. It is impossible to tour the countryside during the hot season and the milder months will have to be reserved for the main part of the survey work.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar then proposed that one whole-time and five part-time workers should be appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 250/- and Rs. 100/- (each) respectively. The whole-time man may be employed for a period of two or three years to start with. The total expenditure will amount to Rs. 5000/- per year.

The question of travelling expenses, purchase of documents and transcription of manuscripts were discussed at length and it was agreed that the purchase and transcript expenses should not be met out of the grants now asked for.

As the estimate submitted by different Survey Committees differed widely a rough estimate on the basis of the area to be covered was made and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolution.—The Sub-Committee has scrutinised the Five-year Plans for the survey of historical manuscripts and documents submitted by the different provincial committees and recommends that the Survey Committees' main concern for the next five years should be the preparation of a National Register of Records and the grant should be used for (i) the employment of whole-time and part-time workers (ii) travelling (iii) preparation of the register. It suggests that the Government of India may grant financial assistance to the Committees in the different provinces at the following rates to enable them to carry on the work detailed above.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Madras, Bombay and United Provinces @ | |
| Rs. 7,500:- each per annum | =Rs. 22,500/- |
| 2. East Punjab & West Bengal @ | Rs.6,000/- per |
| annum each | =Rs. 12,000/- |

3. Assam, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa
and Gujrat States @ Rs. 5,000/- each per annum =Rs. 20,000/-
4. Delhi @ Rs. 2,500/- per annum =Rs. 2,500/-
-

For five years

Rs. 57,000/-
=Rs. 2,85,000/-

The Committee wants to point out that this grant should be exclusive of any subvention which may be made for the purchase and transcription of manuscripts. It is to be noted that no scheme or estimate was received from Assam and Bombay.

APPENDIX A

MESSAGE OF DR. JOAQUIN AND DONA MERCEDES PANIKER PELACH, MADRID (SPAIN)

HONOURABLE PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is indeed a great pleasure for us to greet you in this occasion, and to bring to you all members of the Indian Historical Records Commission a message of congratulation, encouragement and fraternity from the "Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas" of Madrid on the occasion of your Silver Jubilee.

The Supreme Council of Scientific Investigations of Spain which my husband Dr. Joaquin Pelach and myself have the honour to represent, is a Government institution, whose duty is to foster, co-ordinate and publish all the branches of research throughout the country. One of these branches concerns the development of research in History, Archaeology, Art, Oriental languages, especially Arabic and Hebrew and Biblical studies. The scholars devoted to research activities in each of these sections are grouped under the denominations of Institutes which periodically publish journals, with their contributions, or works containing their research of greater importance. It is precisely and particularly from the aforesaid institutes that we bring to you to-day the sincerest congratulations on this Silver Jubilee session.

We know very well what is the meaning of History and Historical Research for a nation. It is the summing up of the cultural attainments of the people rather than the cataloguing of dates, persons and battles. It is a true portrait of the soul of the nation in ancient times, which must be for us in modern days a teacher, a real *magistra ritæ* as Cicero said inciting us to imitate virtues and to avoid shortcomings.

This is what you are doing while collecting and preserving the records of ancient times, and placing them in the hands of *bonafide* research scholars with the purpose of reconstructing the History of India. The number of volumes published up to now of the proceedings of the meetings of this Commission, as well as the numerous collection of volumes containing documents of national interest, and even the newly published magazine 'INDIAN ARCHIVES' are a first class proof of the efficient work carried out by you during the last 25 years.

We have also in Spain our national archives spread likewise throughout the country, as a souvenir of the historical events and achievements of old days, just as you have in India. Our main archives are three:

The Archivo General de Simancas, which houses the documents referring to the ancient Kingdoms of Castilla and Seon, as well as those of the unified Spain after the 15th century.

Archivo de Indias, in which all the records concerning the discovery and colonization of America are kept. These archives are situated in the city of Sevilla which witnessed the first sailing of the discoverers of that epic enterprise which gave the world its last unknown half.

The third collection of historical records which we refer to, is situated in Barcelona and named Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, evoking the glories of that old kingdom which rivalled the maritime activities of the Republics of Venice and Genoa during the Middle Age.

We are now feeling inclined to mention here one of the documents kept in this Archivo de la Corona de Aragon. I refer to the official permission and efficient support granted by our great Queen Isabela to Columbus to realize his golden dream. Up to then the way to obtain the spices of India and the East was supposed to be going round the African Continent, and that was finally the way followed by the Portuguese discoverers in the beginning of the 16th century. Columbus realizing the sphericity of the earth in a practical way, fancied that he could arrive at the shores of India going westwards, just as the Portuguese were attempting at reaching them by going eastwards. Queen Isabela in that document bids farewell to her newly appointed Admiral wishing him a perfect success in the enterprise to discover *the way to India*. And Columbus actually thought that he had discovered India, when he reached America and apparently he died before realizing his mistake. That is the reason why he named the newly found country "India" or in the usual Spanish bombastic way "Las Indias" and its inhabitants "Indians". And thus it came to pass that the great plains of your great country, watered by the Indus was in future interwoven with the history of our country.

And this is not the only point of contact between India and Spain. St. Tudore of Sevilla the great encyclopaedic writer of the 7th century narrated in his well-known book on etymologies that the Garamantes, an ancient tribe of Lydia, was hailing from the Valley of the Indus (and notice that this was written when the Indus Valley was yet unknown to History or Archaeology). These Garamantes, who according to him derive their name from the name of their main city Garama, first migrated to the Valley of the Nile, whence they spread through Northern Africa, and after crossing the strait, now called of Gibraltar, settled in Hesperia an ancient well known name of Spain. Thus we Spaniards seem to be descendants of the people of India, precisely from that part of the country which may be styled "India par excellence" for it is watered by the river Indus.

And I am inclined to say that this was not the last migration of India towards Spain. Some years ago an enterprising young man, following

the steps of the old Garamantes, also sailed from India and settled in Spain, finding there congenial breezes and a heartfelt love. I am deeply moved to refer to this event because I, who has the honour to address you now here in the Capital of India, am the daughter of that young man and the fruit of that love. I am therefore here as a living record testifying to the union of my two countries.

And we sincerely hope not only individually, but also interpreting the wishes and expectations of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas which we represent, that this will not be the last actual contact between India and Spain. We do hope that mutual co-operation in archival matters will in future be beneficial to our Research activities. If this is obtained we shall be extremely grateful for your invitation which brought us here and our journey will be held by all in Spain as highly successful.

APPENDIX B

PROPOSAL FOR THE COMPILATION OF A MEDICAL HISTORY OF INDIA

A copy of a letter from Dr. D. V. Subba Reddi, Prof. of Physiology, Madras Medical College, Madras, dated the 24th July, 1948 to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi.

I am very grateful to you for your telegram dated 15th instant, asking me to submit detailed proposals regarding search for and salvage of old books and records connected with health of the people and methods of medical aid, etc., scattered in various parts of India and lying neglected and gradually disintegrating and fast disappearing from private collections and public libraries. This is a colossal task. I have been studying the problems and achievements of medical historians in Europe and America during the last one hundred years and can claim to be probably the only enthusiast in India who has spent many years in the study of methods of medical history as well as history of medicine in India. I have attempted, during the last one decade, to get into touch with various libraries in India, record offices, archivists, professors of history, research workers, historians, librarians, etc., with a view to collect informations regarding existence of printed or manuscript materials, pictures or paintings relating to the various aspects of history of medicine. I must say that I have had very courteous replies from a few persons, but most of the Institutions or persons appear to be either indifferent to or ignorant of the history of culture and science of India. It is this feeling of my own helplessness that made me approach a few highly placed enlightened individuals who can appreciate the value of cultural undertakings, at least after the attainment of Independence.

2. About 1940, I interviewed Public Health Commissioner of India and urged on him the necessity for bringing together all the books, reports, registers, and records dealing with the organisation of medical relief from the early days of the East India Company up to the end of the 19th century with a view for affording source materials for the history of various diseases, epidemics, development of institutions and policies as well as supplying bibliographical details of the medical officers.

3. In 1945 I brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General, Government of Madras, and also Dy.D., I.M.S., Delhi, how old books were either moth-eaten or otherwise lost from the libraries of South India.

4. Last year, I brought to the notice of the Curator of the Madras Records Office and the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, that it is desirable to look into and even take charge of certain old books and records in the Madras Medical College library and in other public and private collections like Literary Society, Madras, and Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, etc.

5. I made similar representations this year to the Director-General of Health Services (Dr. Mehta) during my interview with him at Madras and also to Director-General of Archaeology (Dr. Wheeler).

6. I am glad to inform you that Director-General of Health Services has approved of a scheme for examining important Medical Libraries in India, to salvage valuable old books and to prepare a catalogue of these books, now unknown and unutilized. I am now making preliminary arrangements to start work under this scheme.

7. I have taken now the final step of placing the matter before the Historical Records Commission and I am glad that you have been so good as to ask me to submit detailed proposals.

8. Though I am a medical man, in the course of my studies in the history of medicine I have had to correspond with various libraries in Europe and America including British Museum, India Office, University libraries and private libraries. I have also carefully studied monographs on history of different branches of Medicine, Health and social welfare. From all these studies, it has become clear that though the ordinary record offices may sometimes contain bits of information relating to medical history, the general historian does not usually use it or even bring it to the notice of the medical profession. The medical men, even the professors of medical colleges in Europe and America, only occasionally worked in National Libraries or National record offices. It was the Historian, the Archivist, the Librarian, the book-collector and the Manuscript hunter, who searched, salvaged valuable books and records and brought them to the notice of the learned among the medical profession who took advantage of the fruits of labour of their finds. Here and there in the last century there were a few medical men like Daremburg and Sudhoff in Europe and Villings and Osler in America, who collected and studied valuable books and records and created special libraries and institutes with plenty of source material for medical men to work on. Today, we have in America many medical history libraries apart from the large historical collections in some of the biggest medical libraries in the world. There are manuscripts, *incunabula*, 16th century and 17th century books, original records of the early hospitals, signatures, portraits and every detail relating the medicine, treatment and health conditions in the new world. They have also photostat copies and film library of old books and records, epidemics, medical relief, medical institutions, army medicine of medieval Europe. I am told that similar original records were treasured in Germany and France before the War and such records are now taken care of in Russia as very important source material for history of medicine in those countries. I am sure that some of the members of the Historical Records Commission, who have recently gone abroad and seen the libraries and record offices, may be able to offer many valuable suggestions though it is possible that they may not have visited Institutes of

Medical History and noted the wealth of material collected and utilised for teaching and research in medicine.

9. There must be at least one (if not 3 or 4 regional institutes one in the north at Delhi, one in the south at Madras, one in the west coast at Bombay and one in the east at Calcutta, attached preferably to the universities) collecting, preserving and utilising to the fullest advantage all old records of the respective regions, inscriptions, Government Orders, reports, early newspaper cuttings, pictures, autograph and many other materials necessary for the history of medicine in India.

10. It may be asked why a separate search or scheme is required for records relating to history of medicine. One reason is that so far record collectors have ignored medical records. A second reason is that health and medicine in India have been given a place of great importance during all periods of its history and the present generation of medical teachers and research workers have little or no information at all on the history of medicine in India. It is regrettable that even in India, the home of many diseases and many newly re-discovered lines of treatment and preventive practices, neither the teacher nor the research student appreciates his national heritage of culture and knowledge but must repeat parrot-like, a few sentences from European and American books, as if India never existed or had a civilisation of its own for milleniums, with a large population, Governments, Medical Profession, Theory of Medicine and vast resources of drugs and innumerable diseases and epidemics.

11. If a question is asked why there should be separate library or institute for medical records and medical history instead of a public record office or university library, one has only to point out that the growth of medical literature during the last century has been so great that medical libraries have become inevitable and the medical profession even in most advanced countries has very little time to go to general libraries and record offices and hunt for materials except when necessary. So arose the medical history libraries, separate collections of manuscript material, pictures and records are attached to these libraries or to the medical historical sections of larger medical libraries in all the advanced countries—especially in United States.

12. If the above general principles and suggestions are viewed favourably and a detailed scheme mentioning the names and nature of public and private collections, the organisation for search and salvage is desired I will be glad to submit a scheme. But meanwhile, your commission may also circulate to the members, universities, provincial and states record offices and private collections, indicating the lines of work I have given in this memorandum and get the replies before the next meeting when I may have an opportunity of meeting the members and supplying or eliciting further information.

APPENDIX C

RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

No. F. 17-1/48-A.2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi 3, the 18th January, 1949.

RESOLUTION

In partial modification of para 2(2) of this Ministry's Resolution No. 92-20/47-E.I., dated the 20th November 1947, the Government of India are pleased to reconstitute the Local Records Sub-Committee as follows :—

1. Educational Adviser to the Government of India—(*ex-officio* Chairman).
2. A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs—(preferably a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry).
3. A member co-opted by the Chairman for one year.
4. Director of Archives, Government of India—(*ex-officio* Secretary).

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments of the Dominion of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Director of Archives, Government of India.

ORDERED also that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX D
LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

Twelfth Meeting held on the 16th February 1946—Conspectus of action taken.

Resolution 1.—The Sub-Committee recommends that in view of the improved paper situation printing facilities should be granted in the following order of priority :—

- (1) (a).—150 extra copies of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings should be printed in response to increased demand ;
(b). “Comments on papers” should be printed in the proceedings as in 1942 ;
(c). the printing and binding as well as the quality of paper of the proceedings volumes should be improved.
- (2) The printing and publication of “Annual Report of the Imperial Record Department” should be resumed.
- (3) (a). “Summary of Papers” and (b) “Research Reports” should be printed as in pre-war days.
- (4) “Manual on the Repair and Preservation of Records” should be revised and a new edition should be brought out.
- (5) The pre-war size of Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume should be restored.
- (6) The “ Manual of Rules Regulating Access to Archives in India and Europe” should be split into two parts and the Indian portion may be printed now and the European portion should be revised in the light of up-to-date information about continental archives as and when it is available. A chapter on the American Archives should be added to this part. Part II need not be printed immediately.

Action taken.—The Government of India have sanctioned printing of 150 extra copies of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings and the revival of printing of “Summary of Papers” and the “Annual Report of the National Archives of India”. The general ban on printing has, it is understood, been lifted by the Government of India.

Resolution 2.—The Sub-Committee recommends that paras. 3(a), 3(b) and (c) should stand as they are. The Political Department may consider whether it is possible to expedite (a) the release of excerpts submitted by subjects of Indian States and (b) whether any change in the method of scrutiny may conveniently be made.

Action taken.—While every effort will continue to be made to release as early as possible the excerpts of Historical Records required by the subjects of Indian States, the Government of India do not consider that any change in the method of scrutiny of the excerpts submitted to them is necessary.

With the change in the political and constitutional conditions of India, the question of amending the rules relating to States has again been taken up with the Government of India.

Resolution 3.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the Director of Archives be authorised to address direct the Departments of the Government of India, Provincial Governments, etc. to collect necessary information and to collect relevant data for his own office so that the Department may be in a position to start work under the post-war reorganisation scheme as soon as it is called upon to do so.

Action taken.—The Government of India have no objection to the Director of Archives addressing directly the Departments of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States provided the correspondence is confined to obtaining information on items directly bearing on the post-war reorganisation of the Imperial Record Department and a copy thereof is forwarded to the Education or Political Department as the case may be.

Resolution 4.—The Sub-Committee recommends that a technical Sub-Committee consisting of one member each from the Information and Broadcasting Department, Director of Public Relations (War Department : Historical Section) and Imperial Record Department be appointed to consider the creation of a Central Agency for the storage, preservation, etc. of documentary motion picture films of the Government of India.

Action taken.—The Government of India held an Inter-Departmental Conference consisting of representatives from the Defence, Information & Broadcasting, Finance and Education Departments and the Director of Archives to consider the better preservation and safe custody of the motion picture films of the Government of India. It was agreed that the non-current documentary motion picture films and microfilms should be deposited in the National Archives of India in precisely the same manner as the Government of India's records. The details of the problem arising out of this centralisation of films, e.g. procedure for requisitioning, storage equipments, preservatives, staff, etc. are under scrutiny and a final decision will be taken by the Government of India in due course. Estimates of non-current films in the custody of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and other departments have been received but the estimates of the holdings of the Ministry of Defence are still awaited.

Resolution 5.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the micro-photographic Laboratory of the Imperial Record Department be provided with

an air-conditioning plant of the suitable capacity (5,000 cu. ft.) to enable it to proceed with the work.

Action taken.—Reply of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution 6.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the questionnaire mentioned in the agenda be circulated to elicit the information asked for as soon as possible.

Action taken.—Forwarded to the Government of India. The proposal was considered by the Tenth Meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held in Delhi in March 1947. The Government of India have forwarded the questionnaire to all the Ministries for necessary action. Replies from some of the Offices have been received.

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS FROM THE 1ST APRIL 1947 TO 31ST MARCH 1948.

1. *B. S. Baliga (Madras).*

Published the following :—

- (i) Revised edition of J. J. Cotton's List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments in the Madras Presidency (Volume II).

The work of preparing selections from the Judicial records of the Madras Government of the period 1801-1857 has been brought down to the year 1819.

The calendaring of Revenue Records was brought down to 1775 and that of Military Country Correspondence to 1763.

2. *V. R. R. Dikshitar (Madras).*

Published the following books :—

- (i) Origin and Spread of the Tamils.
- (ii) South India and China.

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) The Nitisaras (The Ramakrishna Volume of the Heritage of India Series).
- (ii) Kamandakiya Nitisara (International Congress of Orientalists, Paris, July 1948).

Contributed three chapters to the different Volumes of Indian History planned by the Indian History Congress.

3. *P. M. Joshi (Bombay).*

Completed the following works :—

- (i) Indo-European Coinage (Silver-Jubilee Memorial Volume, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay).
- (ii) The Reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur (Submitted for publication to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, for the K. M. Munshi Commemoration Volume).
- (iii) Bahmani Kingdom (being a chapter in Vol. VI of the Bharatiya Itihas Samiti's *History of India*).

Is engaged in working on the following :—

- (i) Chapter entitled 'The Five Deccan Sultanates'—being a history of the Deccan Muslim Sultanates from the close of the fifteenth

to about the end of the seventeenth Century (for the *History of India* of the Bharatiya Itihas Samiti).

- (ii) Diamond Mines of Bijapur and Golconda—a paper.
- (iii) Cambay in the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries—a paper.
- (iv) Revising his publication entitled—The Kingdom of Bijapur.
- (v) Editing Elphinstone's "Report on the Territories conquered from the Paishwa."

4. *G. H. Khare (Poona).*

Published the following articles :—

- (i) Three Advantages of Shivaji—the great's Svarajya (Agrani, April 1947).
- (ii) Rectification of seventy-three mistaken dates from the Purandare Daftar Vol. I (B.I.S.M. Quarterly Vol. XXVII, No. 3, April 1947).
- (iii) Some objections against Rajpurohita's theory about the origin of Chitpavana—a rejoinder (Sahyadri—June 1947).
- (iv) Some thoughts on the public records in the Bombay Province (Jnana Prakasha—June 1947).
- (v) The Vitthala of Pandharpur (Brochure, August 1947).
- (vi) Hingane Daftar, Vol. II.
- (vii) Simhagadh—History and description (Brochure).
- (viii) Some new records on the Marhatta—Jaipur Relations (Jaipur Session Procs. of the I.H.R.C.).
- (ix) Tuladanavidhi (Brochure).
- (x) Asoge plates of Kadamba Jayake's in II of Goa-Shaka 1055 (Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXVI).

II. Visited subrubs in search of old and antiquarian remains and objects; studied the old remains *in situ*, copied an early Yadava inscription and acquired 335 Sanskrit and Marathi manuscripts for the B.I.S.M. and over a hundred documents for further study.

III. (i) Catalogued 400 metal images from the Exhibition of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay ; examined 29 Persian Daftars from the Alienation Office, Poona ; copied 75 Persian and Marathi documents and read ten research papers. (ii) Is engaged in the compilation of a detailed chronology of Maratha History.

5. *H. K. Banerjee (Calcutta).*

Conducted researches on the following subjects :—

- (i) Economic Condition of Bengal in 1765-1770.

(ii) Salt Trade in Bengal in the 18th Century

6. *N. K. Sinha (Calcutta).*

Examined the old 18th Century records in the custody of the Calcutta High Court and wrote the following articles on the basis of some of these records :—

(i) Some facts about Omichand (Amir Chand)—(The Modern Review, November, 1947.)

(ii) Side-lights on the Trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar (The Modern Review, February 1948).

(iii) How Qulis and Muftis did Justice (The Modern Review, March 1948).

7. *P. C. Gupta (Calcutta).*

Edited the following :—

(i) Polier's narrative of Shah Alam II and his Court (Published in May 1947).

Wrote the following paper :—

Lord Hasting's Summary of Administration with Low's Comments (Indian Historical Quarterly, December 1947).

Is engaged in editing a volume of Letters to Court and from Court (1796—1800) under the Five-year publication programme of the National Archives of India. (The work is likely to be completed in December 1948).

8. *A. C. Banerjee (Calcutta).*

Published the following book :—

The Making of Indian Constitution, Vol. I (Volume II is in preparation).

Working on British Relations with Rajputana, 1719-1818.

9. *S. P. Sen (Calcutta).*

Wrote the following book :—

The French in India—First Establishment and Struggle (Published by the Calcutta University).

Wrote the following articles :—

(i) Impressions about India—by Godard (I.H.R.C. Progs. Volume XXIV, Jaipur, 1948).

(ii) The Private Correspondence of Montreau—a French Officer in Maratha Service (Indian History Congress, Bombay, 1947).

Is engaged in editing of.—

The Correspondence of Montigny, a French Diplomatic Agent at the Court of Poona from 1779 to 1787.

10. *S. N. Das Gupta (Lucknow).*

Published the following book :—

The British in the Malay Indies.

Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) The Manilla Expedition of 1797 (Indian History Congress, December 1947).
- (ii) Proceedings Relative to a Settlement in the Andamans (IHRC, 1947).

11. *A. Halim (Aligarh).*

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Mauj-i-Musiqi, a handbook of Indian Music (Aligarh Magazine, July 1947).
- (ii) The Aligarh Diary (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXIV, 1948).
- (iii) Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur, character and estimate (I.H.C. Patna, 1946).
- (iv) Muslim Kings of the 15th Century and Bhakti movement (I.H.C., Bombay, 1947).
- (v) Some Minor Dynasties of India (of Nagpur, Kalpi and Bayana)—Contributed to the Indian History Journal.
- (vi) Kol inscription of Sultan Altamash (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal).
- (vii) History of the French-India families of Aligarh (to be contributed to the R.A.S.B., Calcutta).
- (viii) Muslim Contribution to the Development of North Indian Music (being published by Bombay Newspaper Company in the Muslim Calendar).
- (ix) Col. de Boign's endowment of two villages to a Muslim Shrine (Silver Jubilee Session of the I.H.R.C.).

Has completed a thesis for the Doctor of Literature embodying the cultural, religious, social, economic, artistic and architectural history of the Syed-Lodi Period.

12. *K. K. Datta (Patna).*

Wrote the following books :—

- (i) The Dutch in Bengal and Bihar, 1740-1825.
- (ii) India's March to Freedom.

II. Completed editing of volume I of Fort William—India House Correspondence under the 5-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

III. Collected additional materials from the British Museum and the National Archives of India for the thesis—Shah Alam II and the English.

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Gleanings from old Records (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXIV).
- (ii) Some Judicial Appointments (Journal of the Bihar Research Society).
- (iii) On Pre-Plassey Affairs (Indian History Congress, Bombay Session, 1947).
- (iv) World's Malady and Message of Mahatma.
- (v) The Conspiracy of 1757 (Fourteenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference).

Read a paper on 'Plassey—its genesis and sequel' under the auspices of the Bihar Research Society.

Sent two chapters for Volume IX of Comprehensive History of India (to be published by the Indian History Congress).

13. *Syed Hasan Askari (Patna).*

Wrote the following articles :—

- (i) Taimur Shah and an Indian Prince (Journal of Bihar Research Society Vol. XXXIII).
- (ii) Diwan of Syed Raja, a mystic Saint of the 17th Century (Darbhanga Session of the All-India Oriental Conference).
- (iii) Zaman Shah and Prince Mirza Ahsan Bukht (Journal of the Bihar Research Society).
- (iv) Transactions of Nadir Shah in Delhi (Bombay Session of the Indian History Congress).
- (v) Unpublished Correspondence relating to Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur and some of his Contemporaries (Proceedings of the I.H.R.C. Vol. XXIV).

II. Presided over the Bombay Session of Indian History Congress and read an address on the Sources of Mughal Period of Indian History.

III. Visited the adjoining Districts of Patna in search of records and inspected Farmans, Sanads, Manuscripts and inscriptions details of which will be published later.

14. *L. P. Pandeya (Bilaspur).*

- (i) Collected some original letters in Devanagari script from the custody of private families.
- (ii) Examined manuscript in Oriya on the Chauhan Maharajas of Sambalpur.
- (iii) Visited the famous shrine of the family Goddess of the Chauhan Rulers of Sambalpur.

15. *C. V. Joshi (Baroda).*

Engaged in editing the following :—

- (i) Collection of letters dated between 1795 and 1807 handed over by a descendant of Raoji Appaji, Dewan of Baroda (1799-1803).
- (ii) Letters of 1820 on the reign of Sayaji Rao II Gaikwad.

16. *M. R. Majmudar (Baroda).*

Published the following papers :—

- (i) Illustrated manuscripts of Bilvamangala's Balagopala Stuti.
- (ii) Dwarka image of Ranchhodji and the temple at Dakore (The paper is based on six original unpublished documents regarding Tambvekars, who were bankers to Peshwa—Madhavrao Ballal).

17. *R. V. Poduval (Travancore).*

- (i) Made a study of the place names in the inscriptions of Travancore.
- (ii) Prepared a historical map of the different periods of Travancore History with a view to publishing a Historical Atlas of Travancore.
- (iii) Copied and deciphered nearly 20 inscriptions from the State.
- (iv) Conducted a survey of the pre-historic antiquities in Travancore.
- (v) Prepared a list of the Historical and Architectural monuments in Travancore State.

18. *B. N. Revu (Jodhpur).*

Examined 50 "Kharitas" (Letters) written by British Officers to Maharaja Mansingh Bahadur of Jodhpur (Now preserved in the office of Mir Munshi at Jodhpur).

19. *Akhtar Husain Nizami (Rewa).*

Wrote the following paper :—

The Baghela Dynasty of Rewa—Virasimhadeva (K. M. Munshi Commemoration Volume).

20. *K. N. Mahapatra (Kalahandi State).*

Wrote the following articles :—

- (i) History of the Kalahandi State after the advent of Ganges (Journal of the Kalinga Historical Research Society Vol. II, No. 1, June 1947).
- (ii) Excavation at Balkhandi in the Kalahandi State (Journal of the Kalinga Historical Research Society Vol. II, No. 3, December 1947).
- (iii) Three copper plate Grants of Maharaja Tustikara.

Is engaged in research on different copper plates recently discovered in the State.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY
COMMITTEES

A brief account was given to Volume XXIV of the Indian Historical Records Commission of the activities of some of the Regional Records Survey Committees set up under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Fresh reports have since been received from these as well as a few more committees and significant information contained in them is summarised below :—

The *Madras Committee* conducted a vigorous survey work during the year, which revealed that the Hindu Religious Endowment Board was taking due care to preserve, classify and index all historical manuscripts, records, copper plates, stone inscriptions, etc., in the possession of 22 religious institutions under the Board. A successful attempt was also made by the Committee to preserve from destruction all historical records of the Tanjore Rajas in the Sar-i-Khel Office in Tanjore. The Board of Revenue records in different Districts were also surveyed by the Committee and valuable information about the state of listing, preservation, classification and indexing of old historical records was obtained from the Districts of Kistna, Tinnevely, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Chinglepat. Important informations are expected from various Zamin Offices, which will throw new light on their history and on the relations between the Nawabs of the Carnatic and the East India Company. Among the important documents, etc., unearthed by the Committee, mention may be made of the papers on following subjects :—

(i) A Tamil Life of Shivaji, (ii) Some Family and Official Papers of the *Tahisal* (Mint Masters) of the Tanjore Maratha Raj and a few of their Sunnuds, (iii) The family papers of the Christian Courtiers of Pondicherry from the time of Lazare de Motta, the Dubash of Francois Martin, Andre Muthayappa, and of Pedro Konakaroya Mudaliyar, the rival and contemporary of the well known Diarist Ananda Ranga Pillai, (iv) Two Tamil manuscripts (copies) concerning the history of the Carnatic in the 18th Century preserved in the Archives Nationales, Paris.

The *C. P. & Berar Committee* examined the Cemetery of the Bhonsla Rajas in Nagpur and noted the names of all the historical personages to be found there. They also examined the records in the Kothi Mahal which revealed various information about Raja Raghuji III, the last ruling prince of Nagpur. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, Convener of the Committee, also inspected the records of several families in the possession of private persons in Nagpur, Sindkhed, Deolagaon Raja and Ellichpur and arrangements

were being made by the Committee to get manuscript copies of valuable documents that were in their possession. Another member of the Committee was deputed to examine the old family records in the possession of Muhamadani families at Burhanpur and his report revealed the existence of a number of valuable documents and manuscripts some of which date back to the reign of Emperor Humayun. Among the most important finds were the works of Khwaja Mahamood Gawan and Dara Sikoh, one manuscript dealing with medicine and dedicated to Emperor Humayun in 946 A.H. and a copy of the Quran, which has got the handwriting of Mahmood of Gazni.

The *West Bengal & Assam* Committee examined the 18th Century records in the High Court which was undertaken by them last year. The Committee submitted a report on the Nizamut Pension Paper and translations of some Persian papers on the trial of Mirza Jan "Tuppish" in 1800 for treasonable correspondence with Zaman Shah of Kabul were made by the Committee. A photographic copy of the verdict of the Qazis and Muftis in the trial was also obtained by the Committee from the High Court. A photographic reproduction of one of the oldest Bengali documents to be found in the proceedings of the Mayor's Court of Calcutta in 1757 was also obtained.

The *United Provinces* Committee could not do any large scale survey work during the year. They however purchased some valuable historical documents and records through their various regional Sub-Committees out of the Government grant that was made to the Committee. These have since been transferred to the National Archives of India for custody. To the Aligarh Branch goes the credit of acquiring 45 manuscripts, mostly in Persian. The papers pertain mostly to the reign of Muhammad Shah and a few belong to the reign of Shah Alam and throw new light on the history of that period, not recorded by Chroniclers.

The *Bihar* Committee discovered many original documents and manuscripts of considerable historical importance. A research scholar of the Patna University was deputed by the Convener of the Committee to inspect the Government records in the Record Rooms of the Commissioner of Ranchi and Deputy Commissioners of Ranchi, Chaibassa, Purulia, Palamau and Hazaribagh to collect materials for his thesis on "The Mutiny in Bihar and Chotanagpur". The Committee also brought to light a number of Sanskrit and Maithili manuscripts, mostly of literary value, which will supply interesting and important materials for writing a cultural history of Mithila. The search for Persian manuscripts brought to light 28 *Firmans* and *Perwanhas* bearing seals of Mughal Emperors, their *Diwans*, *Subahdars* and other officials. The Committee also examined the collection of a local school, in which was found a manuscript copy of the famous *Masnavi Yusuf Zalaikha* of Jami, the last 27 pages of which contained copy of a despatch of Raja

Jugal Kishore about the invasion of Nadir Shah. Other collection of the school includes 37 volumes of Persian manuscripts of considerable historical and literary value, which include Jehangir Nama, Maktabat Allami, Shah Alam Nama, a Persian translation of Mahabharat, Zafar Nama Taimuri, Zafar Nama, etc. The Convener of the Committee has been able to bring these manuscripts from the school and have kept these in the Patna University Library. The Committee also came across a number of Imperial *Firmans* in the possession of a private person in Bhagalpur which includes Firmans of Akbar, dated 1575 A.D., Azam Shah, Son of Alamgir, dated 1681 A.D., Muhammad Shah, dated 1718-19 A.D. Among other private collections examined by the Committee were one at Sasaram, which includes a manuscript containing the history of the wars among Shah Jehan's sons for succession to the throne; at Islampur, at Lakhmenia and Bari-bullia. Of the other manuscripts discovered by the Committee mention may be made of the following: copies of Shaikh Muhammad Wafa's History of Aliwardi Khan's role in Bengal and Bihar, Tawarik Nadu, Rugaat Abul Fazal, etc.

The *Delhi* Committee purchased some valuable manuscripts from some private persons which includes — *Insahi Dilkhusa*, *Inshahi Shang Dastor-ul-Amal* Akbar's Court, *Waqait-i-Kashmir*, *Makatebat-i-Abul-Fazal*. Besides these a few Firmans have also been purchased by the Committee.

The *Jodhpur* Committee examined about 50 *Kharitas* written by British Officers to Maharaja Mansingh of Jodhpur, which are preserved in the Office of the Mir Munshi at Jodhpur. Out of this, 18 relate to letters written by the Governors-General of India.

The *Pudukkottai* Committee prepared English summaries of some of the important of the 36 copper plates relating to grants made by the Tondaimans and other Ruling houses of South India and had kept them in the Pudukkottai Museum to make them accessible to research scholars. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar examined one old copper plate at Sattanur which related to privileges conferred on Karala Vellalars during the years of anarchy in the 15th Century. He also examined some old records belonging to a prominent resident of Mithilaipatti and some Sanskrit and Marathi records belong to His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakotipitham, Kumbakonam. In addition to this Professor D. V. Potdar was examining the Marathi records of the State on behalf of the Survey Committee.

APPENDIX G

BAGHELKHAND HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Annual Report for 1946-47

I have the honour to report on the working of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission for the year 1946-47.

As reported last year the scientific organisation of the Central Records Office is a desideratum. Persons who handle old records and are engaged in their preservation should be trained in the latest methods of archives keeping. Proper care and vigilance should be exercised at the time of weeding of records. Records up to a certain period should be thrown open to *bonafide* scholars for purposes of research. The Central Records Office should be held along with archaeology by the same Minister who holds the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission, that is, Minister-In-Charge, Education. All these recommendations of the Commission remain to be implemented. The Commission also requested that the Saraswati Bhandar Library should have a scientifically prepared catalogue for the use of scholars but no attention seems to have been paid to it.

A detailed survey of records could not be undertaken during the year. This cannot be done until scholars come forward to undertake the job for the Commission in the interest of Baghela history. As regards epigraphic records, unless the work of collection is systematically taken up by the Department concerned we cannot be in possession of authentic material on the history of ancient Baghelkhand.

Pt. Chintamani Malaviya has completed his free translation into English of the Virabhadra Champu and his summary in English of the Kathasaritsagar Vansha Wali. Both the works are awaiting publication.

New additions were made to the library during the year. Among MSS acquired is the Govind Vinod of Tiwari Govind Prasad, a contemporary of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. It gives a description of Rewa Capital in Hindi verse. The library acquired complete sets of the proceedings of the Indian History Congress and the All-India Oriental Conference and of standard research journals of India like the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Journal of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, the New Indian Antiquary, Journal of the Bihar Research Society, the Bharatiya Vidya, Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, Mahakoshal Historical Society's papers. The Library has a dozen Commemoration and Presentation Volumes in English as well as Hindi, many original texts in Sanskrit, Persian, Prakrit, Hindi and Urdu, and catalogues of books and manuscripts in other libraries. Attempts were made to collect local publications and rare publications from outside as possible sources

of Rewa history. Among rare publications are three volumes of Elliot and Dowson's History of India as told by its own Historians.

We have to thank the Governments of Baroda and Indore, the History Officer of the Dhar State and the Oriental Institute, Ujjain (Gwalior State) who have been pleased to send us their publications.

The Office was kept during the year in the house of the Secretary. It is high time that suitable and sufficient accommodation is provided for the office, library and research room of the Commission.

Sd. A. H. Nizami,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H
EXTRACTS FROM THE
RULES OF THE GENERAL AND HISTORICAL RECORDS OFFICE
OF PORTUGUESE INDIA

* * * * *

16. The admission to the reading room of the Archives for the purpose of making historical investigations is allowed to the Portuguese with the previous leave of the Governor General, who can allow or deny it, provided the applicant specify in his application his name and residence as well as the subject he intends to study—

(i) Foreigners will only be admitted to conduct researches, provided they have passports or cards of identity used in their countries and after being introduced and recommended by the embassies, legations or consulates of their respective nations.

(ii) The permission to which the present article refers, will be valid for three months.

17. Reference works relating to the Library of the archives will be permitted in the reading room without special requisition.

18. Any document, codex, paper or book that may be removed from its respective place, will be immediately replaced by a requisition slip on card board which indicates its exit and destination.

19. The consultation of documents in the Archives will be permitted three days in the week specified by the Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat on condition that the Archivist should always be present in the Reading Room when the readers are there.

20. The removal of any document of the archives outside the Secretariat is expressly forbidden.

21. The reader who causes damage to or the disappearance of any volume, manuscript or object of the Archives will be handed over to the proper authority to be dealt with according to law.

22. Precautions should be taken not to cause any damage to the papers from which copies are made or compared.

23. Photographic copies may be allowed only under the special permission of the Governor General.

N.B. One of copy of each photograph to which this article refers shall be deposited in the Archives.

24. The Archivist can insist upon the examination of the portfolios and papers with which readers may leave the Reading Room.

25. It is absolutely forbidden to smoke, to walk about, to read or talk loudly in the Reading Room, in a manner which may inconvenience or distract those who read.

26. All who, in any way, utilize extract or publish documents, preserved in the Archives, are required to deposit in the same Archives, within thirty days from the date of publication, one copy of their printed work in which they utilise quote or translate documents of the above mentioned Archives.

N.B. The provision in the present article will apply to all historical works officially published by the National Press of Nova Goa.

27. One may work in the Archives in day time alone.

28. No one will be permitted to receive visitors or to conduct private business in the Archives.

APPENDIX I.

List of documents purchased by the National Archives of India from private owners.

From Mr. Girja Prasad Mathur, Retired teacher, Government School, Mahabirganj, Aligarh (Rs. 3,000).

(1) A manuscript history of Aligarh and Mathura by Munshi Sundar Lal.

(2) Maharatta and Mughal *farmans sanads* and *paiwanas*, 64 documents.

(3) Personal and private letters to Mr. G. P. Mathur and his daughter from :—

(i) Lady Fuller 60 documents from 1930

(ii) Sir Bamphylde Fuller 8 „ up to 1948

(4) *Roznamch*—A diary of daily occurrences from 1792 to 1921 maintained by the Mathur family.

APPENDIX J

LIST OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

GROUP I.—*Presented by Authors and Individuals.*

1. Indian History Congress Exhibition—List of Exhibits. (Presented by K. K. Datta.)
2. The Making of the Indian Constitution 1939-1947, Volume I, 1948. By Anil Chandra Banerjee.
3. Dutch in Bengal and Bihar, 1740-1825 A.D. (1948). By Kalikinkar Datta.
4. Indian Constitutional Documents, Volume I, 2nd Edition. Edited by A. C. Banerjee.
5. All India Exhibition, Calcutta, 1948. Descriptive Catalogue of Exhibits in the Historical Section of the Newspapers and Periodicals Court. Edited by Amal Home.
6. Lexicon of Travancore Inscriptions. By R. Vasudeva Poduval.
7. Life and Life work of Shree Ahilya Bai Holkar. Edited by V. V. Thakur.

GROUP II.—*Presented by the Learned Institutions.*

1. Hingane Daftar, Part II— Edited by Ganesh Hari Khare. (Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala, Poona).
2. Simhagadh by G. H. Khare. (Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala, Poona).
3. Selection from the Shastri Daftar 1799-1839. (Presented by the State Record Department, Baroda).
4. Bulletin of the Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Vol. III Part II, 1946 edited by Dr. H. Goetz. (Received from the Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda).
5. Excavating Buried Treasure, 1945, by Rufus Graves Mather. (Presented by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge).
6. Archives Year Book for South African History, 1945. (Received from Union of South Africa).
7. Guide to the Manuscripts Preserved in the Public Record Office, Vol. II, 1924 by M. S. Giuseppi. (Presented by the Public Record Office, London).

8. Catalogue of Manuscripts and other objects in the Museum of the Public Record Office, 1948. (Presented by the Public Record Office, London).

9. Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World, Volumes I-III, by M. Róstovtzeff.

10. Nusantara—A History of the East Indian Archipelago by Bernard H. M. Vlekee.

11. Some Historians of Modern Europe by Bernadotte. E. Schmitt.

12. Methodology of the Social Sciences by Felix Kaufmann.

13. Photographic Re-production for Libraries by Herman M. Fussler.

14. Administration of the American Public Library by E. D. McDiarmid and John McDiarmid.

15. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal year ending June, 1946.

16. American Public Library Building. Its Planning and Design etc. by Joseph L. Wheeler.

17. O. P. Market—A subject Directory to the Specialities of the Out-of-Print Book Trade. By Scott Adams.

18. Books published in U.S.A., 1939-43.

19. Journal of Modern History, 20 Issues, 1942-46.

(Nos. 9-19 from the American Library Association through the Ministry of Education, Government of India).

20. North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XXV. No. I, January 1948 (Received from State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.).

21. Second Report of the Saskatchewan Archives for the Period June 1. 1946 to May 31, 1947. (Complimentary copy from the Archives Board of Saskatchewan, Office of the Saskatchewan Archives, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon).

22. Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, 1945-46.

23. The National Archives, References Informed Circulars No. 34, 1948.

24. National Archives Accessions Nos. 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30.

25. The National Archives, Staff Information Circulars No. 10, September, 1940.

(Nos. 22-25 from the *National Archives, Washington*).

26. Central African Archives—In Retrospect and Prospect, 1935-47, (Complimentary copy from the Chief Archivist, Central African Archives, Salisbury, S.R.)

27. Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Vol. XII, Part II, 1948. (Received from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London).

28. UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries, April 1948.

29. UNESCO Courier.

(Nos. 28-29 received from the Head of the Libraries Section UNESCO, Paris).

30. Government Document Bibliography in the United States, 3rd Edition, 1942.

31. Author Entry for Government Publications, 1941.

32. A Guide to the Official Publications of the other American Republics. 13 Volumes :—

I. Argentina.

VIII. El Salvador.

II. Bolivia.

IX. Haiti.

III. Chile.

X. Honduras.

IV. Costa Rica.

XI. Nicaragua.

V. Cuba.

XII. Panama.

VI. Dominican Republic.

XIII. Paraguay.

VII. Ecuador.

33. La Ricerca Scientifica (Marzo-April 1948).

34. The Library of Congress, Information Bulletin (a few Issues) 947-48.

35. The Library of Congress, Quarterly Journal of Current acquisitions, February 1948.

36. The United States Quarterly Book List, June, September and December, 1947 with Index, March, 1948.

(Nos. 30-36 received from the Library of Congress, Washington).

37. The Topasses of Timor by Maj. C. R. Boxer. (Received from Indisch Instituut, Amsterdam).

38. Les Miniatures Indiennes Du Musee Du Louvre, Par Ivan Stoukine (Librairie Ernest Leroux, Paris).

39. Direction Des Bibliotheques Code De Catalogage Des Imprimés Communs. (Association Française De Normalisation 23, rue N.D. des Victoires Paris 20) through Mme. Souzanne Briet. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

40. Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. II, No. I, Winter, 1948. Presented by the Harvard University Library, Cambridge 28, Massachusetts.

41. Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Institute of Historical Research, August, 1946 to July, 1947.

42. Theses Supplement Number 9 of the Institute of Historical Research, June, 1947.

(Nos. 41-42 Presented by the Institute of Historical Research, University of London).

GROUP III.—*Presented by the Governments*

1. Presented by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi :—

Soviet Central Asian Republics.

May-June, 1947.

July-September, 1947.

October-December, 1947.

January-March, 1948.

2. Presented by the Department of Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi :—

(a) Epigraphia Indica Vols. XI-XXVI, 1912-1941. (Incomplete).

(b) Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica 1913-14 to 1937-38. (Incomplete).

(c) Archaeological Survey of India Annual Reports 1911-12, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1922-23. (Incomplete).

(d) Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 45 Bibliography of Indo-Moslem History etc. by Zafar Hasan.

Memories of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 47. Record of all the Quaranic and Non-Historical Epigraphs on the protected monuments in the Delhi Province.

(e) Guide to Nalanda by A. Ghosh, 1946.

(f) List of Muhammadan and Hindû Monuments in the Delhi Province, 4 vols.

• Presented by the Central Secretariat Library.

Report of the Religious Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India 1945 (Pamphlet No. 33).

LIST OF EXHIBITS

MANUSCRIPTS ON PALM LEAF AND BIRCH BARK, ETC.

1. *Gita Govinda* : a palm-leaf manuscript illustrated with paintings. Lent by the Government of Orissa.
2. *Chitra Vanodhya* : a palm-leaf manuscript with illustration in paintings. Lent by the Government of Orissa.
3. *Gita Govinda* : (few leaves) by Kaviraj Chakravarty, court-poet of Ahom King Rudra Sinha (1696-1714 A.D.). This manuscript is written on Sasi bark and is profusely illustrated, depicting the scenes of amours of Radha and Krishna. The illustrations are in water colour. Lent by the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
4. *Bhagavata Book. X* Part I (three leaves) by Shri Shankar Dev. This manuscript is written on Sasi bark in Assamese verse and is illustrated. The copy was made in Saka 1687 (1765 A.D.). It described the birth and exploits of Sri Krishna and the miracles performed by him. Lent by the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
5. *Vinaya Pitaka* : Gilgit Manuscript on birch-bark (181 leaves). This manuscript was probably written in the 7th Century. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
6. *Shrimadhagavatam* by Vyasadeva. The manuscript is on Aguru (aloe) wood in Bengali script. Its speciality lies in the material on which it is written. Lent by the National Library of India, Calcutta.

FARMANS, PARWANAS, SANADS, ETC.

7. *Farman* of Sultan Abu Said, grand-father of Babar, dated A.H. 868 (A.D. 1463), confirming Saiyyid Shadi and Sharaful-Mulk as Mutwallis of a tomb. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
8. *Farman* of Emperor Akbar dated 1561, granting 1,431 bighas and 8 biswas of land, one hundred rupees cash and one rupee daily allowance for the maintenance of a tomb at Sohna (Gurgaon District). Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
9. *Farman* of Emperor Akbar dated A.H. 979 (A.D. 1571). Orders the Qazi of Gopamau for restoration of Qazi Kamal, who was illegally dismissed, and to compensate him in cash. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.
10. *Farman* of Emperor Jahangir dated 1622, conferring 130 bighas of land in Panipat on Aimna Begum, daughter of Shaikh Abdur Rahim for her maintenance. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

11. *Farman* of Emperor Shah Jahan with the seals of the Emperor and Prince Dara Shikoh, dated A.H. 1063 (A.D. 1652), confirming 'madad-i-maash' (maintenance) land tenures in Bilgram, in favour of the children of Qazi Muncem and ordering Shah Beg, Governor of Lucknow sarkar, to restore the 'banias' of Sharfuddinpur ejected by turbulent zamindars. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.

12. *Sanad* dated A.H. 1066 (A.D. 1657) from Mujd-ud-Daula Abdul Majid and Saiyyid Umar Khan, officials of Emperor Aurangzeb, permitting Sharifa Bano Begum and others to retain possession of 50 bighas of land in Pargana Mehrabad (Panjab). Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

13. *Farman* of Shah Alam dated 44th regnal year endowing a rent-free tenure of 32 bighas of land near Koil to General Perron, Commander-in-Chief of Sindhia's European brigades. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.

14. *Parwana* of Daulat Rao Sindhia dated 1208 Fasli corresponding to 44th regnal year granting 50 bighas of land in Bhamola, a village north-west of Aligarh City, to General Perron. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.

15. *Warrant* issued by Najawat Ali Shah, an officer of Akbar Shah II, for the arrest of a thief named Gulab, dated 29th June, 1809. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

16. *Marriage Deed* of Mirza Shahab-ud-Din and Madari Begum, executed in A.H. 1241 (A.D. 1826) under the seal of Qazi Mirza Khalil-ur-Rehman. The marriage portion was five lakhs of rupees, one-third of which was prompt and the rest deferred. The deed was found in the Delhi Palace after its capture on 20 September 1857. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

PRE-BRITISH INDIA : PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS

17. *Mir'at-ul-Alam* by Bakhtawar Khan Khwajasara of Alamgir (A.D. 1685). Fol. 284 ; size : 14" × 8½" ; 10" × 6½". A compendium of Eastern history and biography from the earliest times to the reign of Aurangzeb compiled in A.H. 1078 (A.D. 1667). Important portions of this work relate to the history of first ten years of Alamgir's reign and biographies of some courtiers. The manuscript which is in fair Indian nastaliq was transcribed in the third year of the reign of Muhammad Akbar Shah II. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

18. *Mir'at-i-Jahan Numa* by Muhammad Baqa of Saharanpur (A.D. 1682). Fol. 669 ; size : 11½" × 6" ; 7½" × 8½" ; transcribed by Haji Mir Muhammad Salim. A general history of the world from the earliest times to A.H. 1094 (A.D. 1682). The manuscript is written in Indian nastaliq. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

19. *Mir'at-i-Aftab Numa* by Shah Nawaz Khan of Delhi (A.D. 1807). Fol. 511 ; size : $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$; $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. A compendium of general history, biographical notes and geography from the earliest times to the forty-fifth regnal year of Shah Alam (A.D. 1802). The work was written in 1803. The manuscript is in fair Indian nastaliq and was transcribed in the third year of the reign of Muhammad Akbar Shah II, in the house of Rai Kushal Chand Kayastha in Delhi. Lent by the Rampur State Library.
20. *Zafar Namah* by Sharaf-ud-Din Ahmad Ali Yazdi (A.D. 1445). Fol. 368 ; size $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$; $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$; transcribed by Hasan bin Hussain, better known as Majd-al-Mudahhib in A. H. 843 (A.D. 1439). This work is the well known history of the life and exploits of Timur from his birth (A.D. 1335) to his death in A.D. 1404. It is stated in the preface that the Zafar Namah was composed in A.H. 823 (A.D. 1424). The manuscript was transcribed in the author's native city of Yazd and is in elegant Persian nastaliq within gold and coloured borders. Lent by the Rampur State Library.
21. *Matla-us-Saddain* by Abd-ur-Razzaq Samarqandi (A.D. 1482). Fol. 510 ; Size : $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7''$; $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$; transcribed by Qasim Ali Turbati in A.D. 1697. A history of the Timurids from the birth of Abu Said Bahadur Khan in 1304 to 1470 and composed by the author in the latter year. The manuscript is in good Persian nastaliq. Lent by the Rampur State Library.
22. *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* by Nizam-ud-Din Harwai (A.D. 1594). Fol. 226 ; size : $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$; $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$. A well known general history of India from the Muhammedan conquest to the author's time. The work is the earliest of the general histories of India in Persian and serves as the basis for later works. The manuscript was transcribed in A.D. 1631 in shikastah-amiz-nastaliq with headings in red. Lent by the Rampur State Library.
23. *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* by Mulla Abdul-Qadir of Badaun (A.D. 1596). Fol. 373 ; size : $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$; $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$. A general history of India from the time of Ghaznavids down to Akbar's fortieth regnal year. The work is published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series (3 volumes ; Calcutta, 1868-69). The manuscript is in Indian naskh within gold and blue borders. Lent by the Rampur State Library.
24. *Tarikh-i-Arif Qandhari* by Haji Muhammad Arif Qandhari. Fol. 115 ; size : $9'' \times 6''$; $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$. This unique manuscript by a contemporary who was in the service of Bairam Khan, describes the history of Emperor Akbar from his birth upto 1580. The work has often been referred as an authority by Firishta and by Munshi Sarup Chand in his Sahih-ul-Akhbar and it deals with all the important events of Akbar's reign up to 1580.

The manuscript is in fair Persian nastaliq within gold and blue borders with headings in red. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

25. *Akbar Namah* by Abdul Fazl (A.D. 1602). Fol. 370 ; size : $11\frac{3}{4}" \times 7\frac{1}{4}"$; $8" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$. This is a transcript of the well-known history of Akbar including an account of his predecessors. The manuscript is in good Persian nastaliq within gold and black borders. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

26. *Badshah Namah* by Abdul-Hamid Lahori (A.D. 1655). Fol. 486; size: $11\frac{1}{4}" \times 6\frac{1}{4}"$; $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$. This is a history of Emperor Shah Jahan. The first two volumes of the work have been published in Bibliotheca Indica Series (Calcutta, 1867-1868). The manuscript is in fair Indian nastaliq within double red and blue borders. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

27. *Alamgir Namah* by Muhammad Kazim (A.D. 1681). Fol. 380 ; size : $12" \times 7\frac{3}{4}"$; $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$. It is a history of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb. The work has been published in Bibliotheca Indica Series (Calcutta, 1865-1868). The manuscript was transcribed at the instance of Mirza Azam Shah the third son of Aurangzeb, in the forty-eighth year of the Emperor's reign. It is in ordinary Indian nastaliq with headings in red. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

28. *Safar Namah-i-Mukhlis* by Anand Ram Mukhlis (A.D. 1750). Fol. 62 ; size : $9\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$; $7" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$. This work is a narrative of the author's hunting trip with Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-1748) in 1745. The manuscript which is in author's own hand contains coloured drawings attributed to an artist named Gowardhan. It is written in nimshikasta within broad gold and coloured borders.

29. *Waga-i-Alamshahi* by Kunwar Prem Kishore Firaqi. Fol. 70 ; size : $8\frac{1}{4}" \times 5"$; $6" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$. This is a history of Shah Alam from 1753 to 1784. The copy was transcribed at Patna by the author's cousin Nand Kishore. The manuscript is written in shika-tah. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

30. *Dashtanbu* by Mirza Ghalib of Delhi (A.D. 1869). Fol. 31 ; size : $11" \times 7"$; $7\frac{3}{4}" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$. The work is a history of the "Indian Mutiny" (1857-58). It was published in 1865. The manuscript is written in fair Indian nastaliq. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

31. *Makhzan-i-Afghani* by Khwajah Niamat-Ullah Harawi. Fol. 159 ; size : $11\frac{3}{4}" \times 6\frac{3}{4}"$; $9" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. This work is an important history of the Afghans written at the request of Mian Haibat Khan bin Salim Khan Kar of Samanah and dedicated to Khan-i-Jahan Pir Mohammad who, rebelling against Shah Jahan, was killed in an engagement with the royal troops in 1630. The manuscript is written in fair Indian nastaliq. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

32. *Khulasat-ul-Arsab* by Hafiz Rahmat Khan (A.D. 1774). Fol. 115 ; size : $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$; $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$. This is an account of the geneology of the Afghan tribes composed in 1770. The author, the well known Rohilla chief, died when fighting against Shuja-ud-Daulah of Oudh in 1774. The manuscript is transcribed in fair Indian nastaliq within double red and blue borders. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

33. *Ahwal-i-Abdali* by Ghulam Hasan Bilgrami. Fol. 10 ; size ; $8'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$; $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. This work is the author's memoirs of the invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Abdali and his campaign against the Marathas. It was composed at Allahabad at the request of Capt. Jonathan Scott, Persian Secretary to Warren Hastings. The last folio of this work contains a Hindi poem. The manuscript is written in shikastah. Lent by Rampur State Library.

34. *Waqiat-i-Kashmir* by Muhammad Azam (A.D. 1765). Fol. 358; size : $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$; $5'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. A history of Kashmir from the earliest times to 1747. There is an incomplete Urdu translation of the work by Munshi Ashraf Ali, lithographed in Delhi in 1846. The manuscript is in fair Indian nastaliq. Lent by Rampur State Library.

35. *Asrar-ul-Abrar* also called *Asrar-ul-Fukra* by Maulana Daud Mushkauti Kashmiri (A.D. 1586). Fol. 333 ; size : $7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$; $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The author was a contemporary of Sultan Yusuf Shah Tsak (1579-1586). He calls himself " Daud Mushkauti bin Masud bin Firoz Gori Kashmiri ". It gives concise and correct life-sketches of Muhammadan Saints who flourished in Kashmir from the reign of Sultan Sikandar (1374-1416) up to the occupation of Kashmir by Akbar in 1586. The manuscript is written in shikasta, but the rate of transcription is not known. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

36. *Diwan-i-Sarfi Kashmiri* by Shaikh Yaqub Sarfi Kashmiri (dated 25 July 1595). Fol. 152 ; size : $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$; $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$. Sarfi was a great traveller, theologian and poet. He became the spiritual successor to Sheikh Hussaini of Khurasan ; and is also remembered as the second Jami. He in fact assisted the establishment of Mughal rule in Kashmir under Akbar. The manuscript is a recently transcribed copy done in 1916 by Abul-Kamali of Srinagar. It is in fair shikasta. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

37. *Majmu-ut-Tawarikh* by Pandit Birbal Kachru. Fol. 344 ; size : $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$; $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$. This manuscript of the history of Kashmir was transcribed in Bikrami 1971 (A.D. 1914) by an anonymous copyist. Pandit Birbal Kachru was a scion of the well known Kashmiri Brahman Kachru family of Rainawari. He was a contemporary of the period which brought about the overthrow of Durrani rule in Kashmir, and the occupa-

tion of the Valley in 1819 by the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His history begins from the desiccation of the valley and ends with its occupation by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. It is an important fragment for the history of Kashmir under the Sikhs (1819-46). The manuscript is in fair shikasta. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

38. *Tawarikh-i-Kashmir*, by Maulvi Hasan Shah Kashmiri. Fol. 475; size $9\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$; $6\frac{3}{4}" \times 4"$. A political history of Kashmir from the earliest times up to the end of the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1885). Hasan Shah of Khuhama, Baramulla, Kashmir, died in the early 20th century in the reign of Maharaja Partap Singh (1885-1925). He was by profession a hakim and by choice a historian of repute. The great merit of his work lies in first, supplying us an eyewitness account of the period from 1850 to 1910 and, secondly, for the use he had made of some Muhammadan works, for the period before his own time, which are non-existent. The copy is transcribed in fair shikasta on Kashmiri paper. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

39. *Shir-o-Shakar* by Pandit Daya Ram. This manuscript is the memoirs of the author bearing on the affairs of De Boign, Perron, Louis Bourguen, George Thomas and the Marathas. It also includes an account of the negotiations which took place between Metcalfe and Ranjit Singh and the latter's expeditions to Kashmir and Bhimber etc. Lent by Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar.

40. *Sher Singh Namah* or the *Halat-i-Punjab* by Muhammad Naqi Peshawari. The manuscript is a history of the State of Lahore from the death of Ranjit Singh to the assassination of Sher Singh and the accession of Maharaja Dalip Singh, covering the period from 1839 to 1843. Lent by Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar.

RECORDS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(i) POLITICAL HISTORY

41. An English copy of the Farman from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam granting the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company, Home Public Cons. 9 September 1765; No. 2 (Photographic copy).

42. Copy of an agreement between the East India Company and the Nawab of Murshidabad, the previous Diwan, in consequence of the Farman granted to the Company for the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Home Public Cons. 9 September 1765, No. 3. (Photographic Copy).

43. An autograph letter from Lord Clive dated 19 January 1767 intimating his intention to return home that season on account of bad health and as the Company's territories had been completely pacified. The docu-

ment also includes a plan for the establishment of a fund with the legacy of five lakhs of rupees bequeathed to him by Nawab Mir Jaffar and of three lakhs by Nawab Najim-ud-Dowlah for the benefit of the invalids and widows of the Company's soldiers. Home Public Cons. 20 January 1767, No. 6. (Photographic Copy).

44. An autograph letter from Warren Hastings, dated 7 September 1773, stating that he had concluded an agreement with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh by which the districts of Kora and Allahabad are ceded to the latter on condition of his paying fifty lakhs of rupees to the Company, that the Wazir has engaged to pay the whole expense of the Company's forces which may march to his assistance at his requisition in future and that he has obtained a renewal and formal confirmation of the Wazir's former engagements with Raja Chait Singh. Foreign Secret Cons. 23 September 1773, No. 3 (Photographic Copy).

45. Translation of a friendly letter from Nawab Shuja-ud-Dowlah, written just before his death, requesting the English to support his son, Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Foreign Secret Cons. 6 February 1775, No. 5. (Photographic Copy).

46. A letter in Persian from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam to Lord Cornwallis requesting that as the rebel Ghulam Qadir Khan is bent on ruining the Kingdom His Lordship should order the English troops stationed at Daranagar to attack the Mahals of the mischief-maker so that he may return to his fief in order to protect his own interests and urges on His Lordship to repair to the royal presence immediately. Bears the Emperor's own handwriting in pencil at the top. (Trs: "Full particulars will be represented by Ghulam Ali Khan"). Foreign Persian, 4 October 1787, No. 503. (Original).

47. A letter in Persian from Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Banaras, reporting that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined after having been blinded by Ghulam Qadir. Bears the seal of Ali Ibrahim Khan at the bottom. Foreign Persian 24 October 1788, No. 501 (Original).

48. A letter in Persian from Nana Farnavis, Minister of the Peshwa, to the Governor-General requesting him to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of Nana Farnavis. Foreign Persian 14 November 1785, No. 94. (Photographic Copy).

49. Letter in Persian from Raghunath Rao thanking the Governor-General for sending reinforcements to assist the Bombay Government in his behalf. Bears the writer's signature. Foreign Persian O. R. 16 December 1778, No. 144. (Original).

50. A letter from Nana Farnavis to the Governor-General reporting that the Peshwa Madho Rao II died on 13 Rabi (27 October 1795) in consequence of injuries received from a fall. Bears his seal. Foreign Persian O. R., 23 November 1795, No. 353. (Photographic copy).

51. A letter in Persian from Daulat Rao Sindhia to the Governor-General informing him that Rao Baji Rao, the elder son of Raghunath Rao, has been installed Peshwa in succession to Madho Rao who is dead. He further adds that Nana Farnavis did not agree to the measure out of selfish motives, but had to acquiesce when he found that none of the chiefs would support him. Bears a small beautiful seal of Daulat Rao Sindhia. Foreign Persian O. R. 9 September 1796, No. 328. (Original).

52. A letter in Persian from Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, to the Governor-General intimating that he has made over to Capt. Kirkpatrick copies of correspondence which passed between him and Tipu Sultan. Bears the Seal of the Nizam. Foreign Persian 10 February 1799, No. 19 (Photographic Copy).

53. An autograph minute of Sir John Shore, dated 18 February 1795 containing a consideration of the policy which should be adopted by the "Government in the event of a war between the Marathas and the Nizam and what part the Government is bound to take if Tipu Sultan should attack the Territories of the Nizam, during hostilities between that Prince and the Peshwa, either as a confederate of the Marathas or independently". Foreign Political Cons. 20 February 1795, No. 25 (Photographic Copy).

54. A letter in Persian from Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore expressing his deep gratitude to Governor-General on being released from his confinement and being placed on the masnad of his ancestors after the victory of the English over Tipu at Seringapatam. Bears a round seal of the Maharaja. Foreign Persian O. R. 12 July 1799, No. 198. (Photographic copy).

55. Letter from Lord Lake, dated 17 January 1806., to the Governor-General expressing his views regarding the political arrangements to be made with the Sikh chieftains west of the Jumna. He felt that general control should be maintained by the British Government over these territories to save the Company from the hazard of another war with the Marathas. Foreign Secret Cons. 6 February 1806, No. 15. (Photographic copy).

56. Letter in Persian from Muhammad Shah of Persia, congratulating Lord Minto on his assumption of the office of Governor-General at Calcutta and stating that cordial relations have been existing for long between the English and the Shahs of Persia. Foreign Persian O. R. 25 September 1807, No. 485-A. (Original).

57. An autograph minute of Lord Minto, dated 30 January 1808 proposing to appoint Lt. Col. John Malcolm as his Political Agent to proceed on a mission to the Persian Gulf and to the Turkish Dominions in Arabia for the purpose of endeavouring to alienate from their attachment to the interests of France those states of Asia which were disposed to support her designs against the British Dominions in India. Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 30 January 1808, No. 11. (Photographic Copy).

58. An autograph minute of Lord Minto, dated 17 June 1808, stating his views upon the progressive activity of the intrigues and exertions of the French Embassy in Persia directed against the British possessions in India and proposing to despatch Envoys to the Court of Kabul and Lahore. He recommended Mountstuart Elphinstone to the former and Charles Metcalfe to the latter position. Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 20 June 1808, No. 2. (Photographic copy).

59. A letter in Persian from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, stating that in accordance with the Governor-General's instructions he will accord every possible assistance to Elphinstone when the latter passes through his territory on his way back from Peshawar. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. Foreign Persian O. R. 28 July 1809, No. 400 (Photographic copy).

60. A letter from the Maharaja of Nepal congratulating the Governor-General on the success of the English fleet in Egypt noting with pleasure that the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia have joined the English as active allies. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. Foreign Persian O. R. 28 September, 1799, No. 286 (Original).

61. General Order by the Governor-General in Council dated 11 February, 1812 expressing his admiration and applause for the splendid achievements of the army under the command of His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against the French in Java congratulating the Indian troops of the Bengal Army who had distinguished themselves by their valour in the most trying scenes of the war; announcing the commemoration of the victory by the distribution of medals to troops and by erecting and consecrating, at the Governor-General's own expense, a memorial to the memory of those who fell gloriously in this expedition as well as in the conquest of Bourbon and Mauritius. Bears the signatures of Lord Minto and the members of his Council. Home Public Cons. 15 February 1812, No. 2. (Photographic copy).

62. A letter dated 16 March 1810 from the Resident at Delhi to the Secretary to the Governor-General intimating him about the siege of Multan by Ranjit Singh's forces, discussing the geographical position of the territory of Multan and his apprehensions about the political designs of Ranjit Singh which in his opinion "was by no means desirable as it would connect him

with the Indus and enable him to intrigue with any invader from the Westward. " Foreign Secret Cons. 3 April 1810, No. 4. (Photographic Copy).

63. Proclamation dated 29 March 1849 issued by the Governor-General of India on the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in India. Foreign Secret Cons. 28 April 1849, No. 21. (Photographic copy).

64. Khareeta in Persian from Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi to the Governor-General dated 19 July 1854, stating that the case relating to her state has been decided by the Government in the absence of her agent whereas the regulations of the Government require the presence of the parties concerned even to a petty suit at the time of the decision. Requests that the copies of the papers showing the reasons for which her state has been resumed may be furnished to her to enable her to submit a fresh statement of her claim. Foreign Political Cons. 18 August 1854, No. 96. (Original). The memorial was rejected by the Government (Office Memo No. 3607 Foreign Deptt. 18 May 1854). As is well known, the Rani became a powerful leader of the " Mutineers " in 1857.

65. Paper in Urdu relating to the Constitution of the Political Organisation of the Mutineers. Mutiny Papers, Bundle 57, Fol. 539. (Photographic copy). Of the numerous papers which throw interesting sidelights on the doings of the Mutineers, the one, exhibited here, relating to the establishment of a Court of Mutineers, has a peculiar interest. The Constitution of the Court was fairly democratic and the Mutineers although engaged in overthrowing the British Government did not hesitate to use English expressions such as " President ", " Vice President ", " Secretary ", etc.

66. Proclamation in Urdu, issued by Nana Sahib, dated 13 Zilkun 1273 A. H. (6 July 1857) to incite the Indian troops. The style of the proclamation is exceedingly simple and clear being evidently intended for the common people. Home Public Cons. 7 August 1857, No. 137. (Photographic copy).

67. Copy of a circular letter in Urdu published at Bareilly by the " Mutineers " inviting the Chiefs of Hindustan to make common cause against the British who have been trying to convert the Hindus and Mussalmans to Christianity by various means. Mutiny Papers, bundle 194, Fol. 30A-30B. (Photographic copy).

68. Proclamation by Queen Victoria to the people of India on assumption of the Government of India. Home Public Cons. 5 November 1858, No. 2. (Photographic copy).

(ii) Some Important Treaties

69. Treaty entered into by the Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-Daulah with Warren Hastings on the September 1773 ; in Persian. English and Hindustani in Nagri charact

Treaty No. 111 (3). (Photographic Copy). The East India Company considering it expedient to preserve the dominions of the Nawab Wazir as a barrier against the Marathas restored all his territories in 1765 except Kora and Allahabad which were given to Emperor Shah Alam. But after some time the Emperor put himself under the protection of the Marathas who placed him on the throne of Delhi as a titular ruler. They also secured the cession of Kora and Allahabad from him ; but the Company regarded it as a violation of the treaty of 1765 by which these districts were bestowed upon the Emperor for the support of his dignity and expenses. As the Emperor had abandoned their possession they were transferred in 1773 for a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Nawab Wazir who at the same time agreed to pay to the Company Rs. 2,10,000 per month for each brigade of English troops that might be used for his assistance.

70. Treaty executed by Nawab Wazir Asaf-ud-Daula with Warren Hastings and the Members of the Supreme Council on his accession to the masnad of Oudh, dated 21 May 1775 ; in Persian, English and Hindustani in Nagri characters. Treaty No. 111 (4). (Photographic Copy). In 1775 Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-Daula died and was succeeded by his son Asaf-ud-Daula. On this occasion a new treaty was concluded confirming Asaf-ud-Daula in the possession of Kora and Allahabad, raising the payment for British troops to Rs. 2,60,000 a month for each brigade that would be detailed to assist him and ceding to the Company in full sovereignty all the districts dependent on Raja Chait Singh of Banaras, including Banaras, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.

71. Treaty of Commerce concluded between the East India Company and the Nawab Wazir Asaf-ud-Daula of Oudh, dated 25th July 1788 ; in English and Persian mounted on cloth and rollers. Treaty No. 6 (a). (Photographic Copy). The merchants trading between the Company's dominions and that of the Nawab Wazir suffered from various inconveniences and had to pay heavy duties at several places in Oudh. This treaty provided for the levy at fixed places of an *ad valorem* duty on goods, and prohibited the levy of transit duties by landholders and others.

72. Treaty of Seringapatam : Definitive treaty of peace concluded by Lord Cornwallis with Tipu Sultan for the partition of territory conquered from him, dated 18th March 1792 ; in Persian. Treaty No. 10 (a) (Photographic Copy). The Third Mysore War closed in February 1792 when Tipu Sultan threw himself on the mercy of his conquerors. By this treaty he was deprived of half of his territories, was required to pay 330 lakhs of rupees and was bound not to molest the polygars and zamindars who had helped the British armies in the war. The ceded territories were divided between the British, the Nizam and the Peshwa in pursuance of the triple alliance which

had been formed in 1790 to reduce Tipu's power. The Nizam received the territory from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar river with the forts of Ganjkottai and Cuddapah : the Marathas extended their boundary to the Tungabhadra ; and the English secured all of Tipu's lands on the Malabar Coast between Travancore and the Kaway, the districts of Baramahal and Dindigul.

73. Partition Treaty of Mysore, dated 22nd June 1799, with separate article with the Nizam ; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 18 (a) (Photographic Copy). On the outbreak of the second war with Tipu Sultan in 1799 the subsidiary force in Hyderabad and the Nizam's army co-operated with the British troops and after the fall of Seringapatam this treaty was concluded at Hyderabad for the partition of the Sultan's dominions. Though after the death of Tipu Sultan the entire sovereignty of Mysore fell into English hands, Lord Wellesley was not disposed to annex the whole. The conquered territory was divided leaving a much shrunken but still large, Mysore State to the Hindu dynasty which Haider Ali had deposed. The Company took the whole of the Mysore sea-board and big eastern strips and acquired for itself an unbroken stretch of territory between the Coromandel Coast and that of Malabar. The Peshwa was offered a share on conditions which amounted to an abrogation of his independence and therefore the proposal was refused by the Maratha chief. The Nizam added to his dominations the districts of Gurramkonda and Gooty and the land down to Chitaldroog and other border fortresses of Mysore. This settlement made the Nizam a strong ally of the English in the south.

74. Partition Treaty of Hyderabad with the Nizam, dated 28th April 1804 ; in Persian and English. Treaty No. 38. (Photographic Copy). At the close of the war with the Raja of Berar and Daulat Rao Sindhia the Nizam received by this treaty the Deccan territories ceded by the Maratha chiefs in accordance with the treaties of Deaogaon and Surji-Arjungaon of 1803.

75. Definitive Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the East India Company and Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia, dated 22nd November 1805 ; in Marathi and Persian. Treaty No. 46. (Photographic Copy). By the treaty of Bassein, in 1802, the British Government recovered its political influence with the Peshwa and established a subsidiary force at Poona. Daulat Rao Sindhia entered into an alliance with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the treaty. In the campaigns which followed, Sindhia's power was completely broken both in North and Central India. However, a change in the policy of the British Government took place with the arrival in India of Lord Cornwallis in 1805 and Daulat Rao was given a generous treatment. This treaty confirmed the earlier treaty of Surji-Arjungaon.. Gwalior and Gohud were restored to Sindhia and the Chambal was fixed as the northern

boundary of his territory. He was deprived of all claims to tribute from Bundi or any other states north of the Chambal and east of Kotah and the British Government bound itself not to make any treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, or other chiefs tributary to Sindhia in Malwa, Mewar or Marwar, or interfere with the arrangements which Sindhia might make in regard to them.

76. Treaty of Peace and Amity between the British Government and Jaswant Rao Holkar, dated 24th December 1805 ; in Persian. Treaty No. 47. (Photographic Copy). The Treaty of Bassein of 1802 by which the Peshwa accepted a subordinate position under the British power falsified Jaswant Rao's hopes of taking possession of the person of the Peshwa. In 1803, when Sindhia and the Raja of Berar combined the fight against the British Jaswant Rao kept aloof with the intention of aggrandizing his own power at Sindhia's expense. His object was not realized because Sindhia soon made peace with the Company. Holkar ultimately drifted into war with the British after making a series of unacceptable proposals for an alliance. In the military operations which followed he was pursued by Lord Lake across the Sutlej where he made unsuccessful attempts to form a combination with the Sikhs against the British. In December 1805 he signed this treaty on the banks of the Beas by which he surrendered a large portion of his territory.

77. Treaty between the East India Company and Peshwa Baji Rao, dated 13th June 1817 ; in English, Marathi and Persian. Treaty No. 70 (a) (Photographic Copy). In 1802 the Peshwa had accepted the Company as arbitrator for all his disputes with the Gaekwar. Gangadhar Shastri, a minister of Gaekwar and a staunch friend of the Company came to Poona under a guarantee of personal safety from the British Government for settlement of Peshwa's heavy claims. He was murdered at the instigation of Trimbakji, a favourite minister of Baji Rao. The Peshwa was compelled to surrender Trimbakji but after his escape from confinement the Peshwa secretly gave him protection. The British regarding it as a gross violation of the treaty of Bassein, ordered the subsidiary force to march upon Poona and dictated to the Peshwa the terms of this treaty. Its principal provisions were obligation to deliver Trimbakji to the British, to cede territory in lieu of the contingent maintained under the treaty of Bassein ; to compromise his claims on the Gaekwar ; to abstain from any diplomatic relations with foreign Powers ; and to acknowledge the settlements made with subordinate jagirdars in 1802.

78. Treaty of Mandasor : treaty of peace between the East India Company and Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar, dated 6th January 1818 ; in Persian and English. Treaty No. 80. (Photographic Copy). In the last Maratha War Holkar's forces sustained a crushing defeat at Mahidpur

in December 1817, which was followed by this treaty. In accordance with its terms the engagement between the British Government and Amir Khan was confirmed ; four districts rented by Zalim Singh of Kotah were ceded to him ; Holkar lost all his possessions within and to the south of the Satpura Hills ; and his remaining territories came under the protection of the British Government. By Article IX of the treaty Holkar ceded to the British Government all his claims to tribute and revenue over the Rajput princes.

79. Engagement between the East India Company and Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia for an exchange of territory, dated 25th June 1818; in English, Persian and Hindi. Treaty No. 88 (a). (Photographic Copy). By Article XIV of the Treaty of Poona concluded on 13th June, 1817, all the rights and territories of the Peshwa in Malwa were ceded to the East India Company ; but some of those territories were contiguous and inter-mixed with those of Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia. It was, therefore, agreed for the convenience of both the States that certain exchanges of territory should take place. The Company acquired the possession of Ajmere along with other districts in exchange for territory in Malwa.

80. Tripartite treaty between Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and the East India Company, dated 26th June 1838 ; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 121. (Photographic copy). The designs of Russia on Afghanistan, the preference shown by Dost Muhammad for a Russian alliance and his attack on the territories of Ranjit Singh induced the British Government to take up the cause of the fugitive Afghan ruler Shah Shuja. He was called upon in 1838 to make a bid for the re-establishment of his power in Kabul as an ally of the British and the Sikh ruler of Lahore. The military operations in Afghanistan were preceded by the Tripartite Treaty which renewed the provisions of the treaty of 1833 between Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh ; bound Shah Shuja, in the event of the attainment of his object, to pay two lakhs of rupees for the help rendered to him by Ranjit Singh's troops ; to give up claims to supremacy over Sind on condition of payment by the Amirs of a sum to be fixed by the British Government, of which 15 lakhs should go to Ranjit Singh ; not to attack the ruler of Herat ; not to negotiate with foreign Powers without the consent of the British and Sikh Governments ; and to oppose any Power having the desire of invading the British or Sikh territories.

81. Treaty concluded between the British Government and Lahore Durbar on the termination of hostilities, dated 9th March 1846 ; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 130. (Photographic Copy). At the conclusion of the First Sikh War in 1846 this treaty was signed at Lahore. In accordance with its provisions the British Government acquired the possession of the hills and plains east of the Beas and of the hilly tracts between the Beas

and the Indus, including Kashmir and Hazara. The treaty also regulated the strength and constitution of the Sikh army; gave the British Government control over the Beas and the Sutlej as far as the Indus, and of the Indus to the borders of Baluchistan; and made the British Government the arbiter of all disputes between the Lahore Durbar and the neighbouring States.

82. Treaty with Maharaja Gulab Singh for the transfer of Kashmir to his possession, dated 16th March 1846; in Persian and English. Treaty No. 132. (Photographic Copy). By this treaty, signed at Amritsar, the British Government transferred and made over "for ever, in independent possession, to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the River Indus and westward of the River Ravi". In return Gulab Singh undertook to acknowledge the supremacy of the English, to pay 75 lakhs of rupees to the Company, refer his disputes with the neighbouring States to the arbitration of the British Government, to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged in the hills of the territories adjoining his possessions. The general and practical result of the Treaty of Amritsar was therefore to confirm Gulab Singh in what he already possessed and to transfer to him the province of Kashmir with its newly-acquired authority over Gilgit. The boundaries of the State of Jammu and Kashmir were afterwards adjusted by mutual consent.

83. Articles of agreement between Maharaja Dalip Singh and the Governor-General on resigning the sovereignty of the Punjab, dated 29th March 1849; in Persian. Treaty No. 135. (Photographic Copy). At the termination of British military operations in the Punjab in 1849 the province was annexed to the Company's dominion. The present agreement was made with Maharaja Dalip Singh, whereby he resigned the sovereignty of the Punjab, receiving a pension from the British Government. Shortly afterwards he took up his residence in England.

84. Treaty entered into by the Khan of Kalat for an annual subsidy from the British Government dated 14th May 1854; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 139. (Photographic Copy). In 1854, when there was a possibility of a threat to peace because of unfriendly relations between England and Russia, the British Government regarded it important to strengthen its political influence over western frontiers of India and this treaty was concluded with the Khan of Kalat. He undertook to act in subordination to the British Government to oppose all its enemies, not to enter into any negotiations with other States without its consent and to receive British troops into his territory if such a measure was regarded necessary. The British Government granted the Khan an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 on condition that he would prevent his subjects from committing outrages within or

near British territory, protected merchants and would permit no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

85. Treaty between the British and the Netherlands Government concluded on 7th May 1825 for the transfer of Chinsura to British possession; in English and Dutch. Treaty No. 104A (a). (Photographic Copy). By articles 8 and 13 of the treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated 17th March 1824 the Dutch settlements in Bengal were made over to the British Government and deeds of transfer of the settlements at Chinsura, Falta, Kalkapur, Balasore. Dacca and Patna were executed. Here only the deed regarding the transfer of Chinsura, the biggest Dutch settlement in Bengal, is exhibited.

86. Treaty with Denmark transferring Danish settlements on the continent of India, dated 22nd February 1845; in English. In a red velvet cover with a silver seal of R. Christan VIII, King of Denmark. Treaty No. 139 (a). By the terms of this treaty the Danish possessions in India, the town and district of Tranquebar on the Coromandel Coast, the town of Serampore in Bengal and a piece of ground at Balasore were transferred to the East India Company.

87. Treaty of friendship between the English and the King of Siam, dated 20th June 1826, in Siamese, Malay in Arabic character, and English. Treaty No. 107 (Photographic Copy). The diplomatic relation of the British Government with Siam began with John Crawford's unsuccessful mission in 1821, the chief object of which was to secure unrestricted trade with Siam. This treaty was concluded in 1826 by Capt. Burney with the main object of preventing a combination between Siam and Burma during the First Burmese War.

88. Copy of a treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the East India Company and the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore, dated 2nd August 1824, in English and Malay in Arabic character. Treaty No. 104(b) (Photographic Copy). The political relations between East India Company and Johore commenced in 1818 when with the object of protecting the Company's trade a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded. On 6 February and 26 June 1819, treaties were signed with the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore for the establishment of an English factory at Singapore, and for the protection of English commerce throughout the Sultan's dominions. In 1824 it was deemed desirable to obtain the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty and the present treaty was entered into, under Article II by which the island of Singapore, with its seas, straits and islets became a British possession.

(iii) *Judicial and Administrative Institutions*

89. Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William. Home Miscellaneous Vol. 512E.

90. Minute of the Governor-General reporting the death of Sir William Jones, third Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, deploring his loss and suggesting that all materials left by him for the digest of Hindu and Muhammedan laws, which he had gratuitously undertaken to compile, may be asked for from his executors, and "deposited with the Law Books already collected in the Sudder Dewany Adalat until some means could be thought of for bringing to the best practicable termination that highly useful public works". Home Public Cons. 2nd May 1794, No. 1 (Photographic Copy).

91. A letter dated 31st April 1776 from Warren Hastings and Richard Barwell to the Court of Directors giving scheme of an Act of Parliament for demarcation of jurisdiction between Zila Diwani Adalat and the Provincial Council of Revenue in the administration of Justice in Bengal. Foreign Secret Cons. 29th May 1776, No. 12. (Photographic Copy).

92. An autograph communication dated 15th June 1835 from the Governor-General-in-Council to T. B. Macaulay informing him that they have appointed him an additional Member and the President of the Indian Law Commission. Home Judicial Proceedings, 15th June 1835, No. 3 (Photographic Copy).

93. A holograph minute of T. B. Macaulay dated 4th June 1835, relative to the proposed instructions to the Law Commission in framing a Criminal Code applicable for the whole of the Indian Empire. Home Judicial Criminal Cons. 15th June 1835, No. 1. (Photographic Copy).

94. Instructions to the Indian Law Commission for preparing a complete Criminal Code applicable to the whole of British India. Home Judicial Cons. 15th June 1835, No. 3. (Photographic Copy). The "Indian Law Commissioners" were appointed in 1835 by the Governor-General-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833. The Commission's duties were "to enquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of all courts and police-establishment, all forms of judicial procedure, and the nature and operation of all laws, civil and criminal, written or customary, and to propose any necessary alterations, due regard being had to the rules of caste, and the religions and manners of the people." The Commission was set up to fulfil a double object—to disentangle the complications in the existing laws and to advise on new projects of legislation. It was able to make a considerable achievement regarding these two points. The Commissioners commenced their labours in 1835 and besides drafting the Indian Penal Code, laid the basis for the codes of civil and criminal procedure and several other laws.

Lord Macaulay, the first Law Member of the Governor-General's Council, was the first President of this Commission and took a very active part for

the furtherance of its objects. After his return to England the Commission steadily declined in its activity and by the year 1849 it was practically defunct.

95. Petition to the Governor-General and Legislative Council of India by the prominent Parsi residents of Bombay dated 20th November, 1835. It reflects the feelings and ideas of the intelligentsia among the Parsi community on the opportunity afforded them by the appointment of the Law Commission of having their usages and customs framed into a written code of law. Home Legislative Cons. 4th July 1836 ; No. 3. (Photographic Copy).

96. Resolution passed by the Governor-General-in-Council on 4th September 1837 relative to the arrangements for the working of the Council and the administration during the absence of the Governor-General from Fort William. Bears the initials of Auckland and members of the Council. Home Legislative Cons. 4th September 1837, No. 7. (Photographic Copy).

97. Resolution passed on 15th June 1835 by the Governor-General-in Council for the establishment of a separate Legislative Department of the Government of India. Bears initials of the Governor-General and the members of the Council. Home Judicial (Civil) Cons. 15th June 1835, No. 6A. (Photographic Copy). This change was necessitated by a considerable increase of legislative business of the Central Government after the passing of the Charter Act of 1833.

(iv) *Early Growth of the Indian Press*

98. Rev. Kiernander's complaint against James Augustus Hickey, founder-editor of India's first newspaper, *Bengal Gazette*, to Governor-General, Warren Hastings. Home Public Cons. 13th May 1782, No. 10. (Photographic Copy). James Augustus Hickey the founder in 1780 of India's first newspaper *Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser*, having attacked the Rev. John Zachariah Kiernander, the latter complained to Governor-General Hastings. The allegation was that Kiernander had offered his Church for sale to the Government. Eventually the Swedish missionary brought a suit for libel and Hickey was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of sicca Rupees 500 and imprisonment until the fine was paid.

99. Minute by John Adam, member of the Council, calling the attention of the Board to the "mischievous tendency and insulting tone" of a letter signed by "a military friend" in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 17th May 1822. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822, No. 38. (Photographic Copy).

100. A communication from James Silk Buckingham expressing his regret upon learning that the publication in his *Calcutta Journal* under the

signature of "a military friend" had incurred the displeasure of the Government. He protested that he meant no disrespect to the Government by allowing that letter to appear in his paper. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822, No. 49. (Photographic Copy).

101. Letter from James Silk Buckingham to the Government promising to exercise greater scrutiny and caution in the publication of articles in his paper. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822, No. 50. (Photographic Copy).

102. Adam's Minute regarding the abuse of the Press in India. He submits one issue of the *Calcutta Journal* to substantiate his remarks. Home Public Cons. 17th October 1822, No. 3. (Photographic Copy).

103. Adam's Minute regarding the power of the Government to deport out of the country any European who "misused" the freedom of the Press in India. Home Public Cons. 17th October 1822, No. 4. (Photographic Copy).

104. A letter from Government addressed to James Silk Buckingham apprising him that he has forfeited his claim to the protection of the Government, and the license of the Court of Directors authorizing him to proceed to the East Indies, is declared to be void after 15th April 1823. Home Public Cons. 20th February 1823, No. 7. (Photographic Copy). The *Calcutta Journal* made its first appearance on 2nd October 1818 and its founder-editor James Silk Buckingham holds a prominent position in the history of the Indian Press. These records relate to his struggle against press controls which John Adam wanted to impose and his frequent encounters with the Government authorities. After the departure of Lord Hastings in January 1823, Adam became the Acting Governor-General and Buckingham's license to reside in India was revoked though his final offence was a trivial one. John Adam imposed stringent control over the Press by promulgating new regulations making it compulsory for every newspaper to get a licence from the Government for its publication.

105. A solemn declaration by Govind Chunder Coaur and Aunando Gopal of Calcutta soliciting a license to print and publish a Bengali weekly newspaper—*Sungbad Cowmudy* at No. 27 Sacareetollah Lane. Home Public Cons. 8th May 1823, No. 42. (Photographic Copy). *Sungbad Cowmudy* was founded by Raja Rammohun Roy on 4th December 1821. It was practically the first Bengali weekly edited and conducted solely by Bengalis, its predecessor *Bengal Gazette*, established in June 1818, having had a short-lived career.

106-108. An application from Huree Hur Dutt for a license to carry on his Persian-and-Hindustani newspapers under the charge of William Hopkins Pearce (printer) and Lala Suda Sookh (editor). Governor-General

permits them to print and publish *Jam-i-Jehan Nooma*. Home Public Cons. 8 May 1823, Nos. 49-51. (Photographic Copy).

Jam-i-Jehan-Nooma was the first Hindustani or Urdu news weekly published in India in 1822. From its eighth issue it was converted into a Urdu-Persian bi-lingual periodical. The applications for grant of licenses, which followed the enforcement of Adam's Regulations reveal that the Indian-owned Press was gradually growing.

109-110. Warning letter to the proprietors of the *Calcutta Journal* culminating in the eventual deportation of Sandford Arnot. Government censures Sandford Arnot and John Francis Sandys due to some alleged objectionable passages which appeared in their paper of 30 August 1823. Home Public Cons. 23 December 1823, Nos. 3-4. (Photographic Copies). *Calcutta Journal* was established by James Silk Buckingham in 1818. After Buckingham's deportation in 1823, when his assistant Sandford Arnot began writing in defence of his "Chief", Adam, under instructions from Governor-General Amherst, administered several warnings to him. These not having the desired effect, Arnot was deported. Later, Arnot served as Ram-mohun Roy's Secretary in England.

111. Copy of a petition presented to the Governor-General on 6 February 1835 by a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta including William Adam, Dwarkanath Tagore, Russick Lal Mallick, E. M. Gordon, Rusomoy Dutt, L. L. Clarke, C. Hogg, T. H. Burkin Young, David Hare, T.E.M. Turton Young and J. Sutherland praying for the repeal of "useless" and "pernicious" Adam Regulations. Home Public Cons. 6 February 1835, No. 38. (Photographic Copy).

112. Reply to the above petition by H.T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government, assuring the petitioners on behalf of the Governor-General that the unsatisfactory state of affairs would be amended at an early date. Home Public Cons. 6 February 1835, No. 39. (Photographic Copy).

This petition and the reply thereto form a landmark in the history of the Indian Press, leading as it did to its emancipation at the hands of Metcalfe and the repeal of Adam's Regulations. It is also clear that public opinion had begun to assert itself in India.

113. Macaulay's Minute dated 16 April 1835 on Act XI of 1835 repealing Press Regulation of 1823 and substituting an Act in their place. Home Judicial Cons. 18 May 1835, No. 1. (Photographic Copy).

114. Metcalfe's Minutes of 17 April and 27 April 1835 on the same subject. Below Metcalfe's signature appears that of Macaulay. Home Judicial Cons. 18 May 1835, No. 2. (Photographic Copy). Metcalfe was ultimately responsible for establishing the freedom of the Press in India. In pursuance of the policy laid down by William Bentinck, he asked Macaulay, the

Law Member of the Council to draft a Press law which would be applicable in all parts of the East India Company's dominions. Macaulay's famous minute accompanying the draft of the Press Act and Metcalfe's minutes are among the important documents pertaining to the early growth of the Indian Press.

(v) *Western Education in India*

115. Minute dated 2 February 1835 by T. B. Macaulay on the native education in India with endorsement by Lord William Bentinck. Home Public Cons. 1 march 1835 , No. 15 (Photographic Copy).

116. A holograph minute dated 24 November 1839 by Lord Auckland on the promotion of education in India. Home G.G. Cons. 24 November 1839 , No. 10. (Photographic Copy).

117. A holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie dated 1 April 1850 on the promotion of female education in India. Home Pub. Cons. 11 April 1850, No. 74 (Photographic Copy).

118. Resolution of 4 October 1861 passed by the Governor-General in-Council to transfer the control of the Education Department from the Foreign to the Home Department with a view to securing uniformity in the system of education in all the territories under the administration of the Government of India. Home Education Cons. 9 October 1861 , No. 4 (Photographic Copy).

119. A printed letter dated 12 October 1867 from Raja Jykishen Dass Bahadur, Secretary, British Indian Association, North West Provinces, regarding the employment of vernacular languages of India as medium for imparting higher education among Indians. He wrote that " very many natives are now to be found who are anxiously disposed to promote education among their countrymen, and there are not a few who are so impressed with the necessity of disseminating European knowledge and enlightenment and so convinced that the only means of doing this lies through the medium of the vernacular that they are prepared to make considerable sacrifice of time, labour and money to secure the accomplishment of their designs." Home Edn. Procs. December 1867 , No. 12. (Photographic Copy).

(vi) *Postal System.*

120. An autograph minute by Warren Hastings on the proposal of establishing a packet postal service between India and the Suez " as it is of the greatest importance to the Company that their letters to and from India should be conveyed with as little delay as possible." Home Cons. 23 March 1778 , No. 28. (Photographic Copy).

121. A memorandum dated 12 May 1853 by Mint Master and Superintendent Government Machinery dealing with the setting up of machines

and the technical processes, etc. of printing postal stamps in Calcutta. The probable cost of printing is shown as 2 annas per 1,000 stamps. Home Pub. Cons. 1 July 1853; No. 2 (Photographic copy).

122. Despatch dated 18 March 1853 from the Secretary to Government to the Superintendent of Machinery concerning the introduction of postage stamps in supersession of the system of money payments as postage as recommended in the Post Office Commission Report of 1 May 1851, and with a suggestion that "it would be more desirable to have two sets of stamps—one for ordinary purposes and the other exclusively for public business". Home Pub. Cons. 18 March 1853, No. 1 (Photographic Copy).

123. An autograph minute dated 5 May 1854 of Lord Dalhousie stating that "lithography could not be safely relied upon for the permanent supply of postage stamps in India" and that consequently he has addressed an urgent request to the Hon'ble Court of Directors that they should "take immediate measures for procuring and despatching to India a full and regular supply of postage stamps of all classes and values". He, however, hopes that it would be possible to "secure such an adequate supply of half anna and one anna stamps in blue or black colour, as may admit of the new system being put into operation at an early date in anticipation of the supply of stamps from England. Home Pub. Cons. 12 May 1854, No. 44. (Photographic Copy).

124. A letter dated 11 May 1854 from the Deputy Surveyor General, Lithographic Branch, to the Officiating Secretary, Government of India, stating that the printing of postal stamps had progressed very satisfactorily and that about three lakhs were being printed daily and promises "that no pains or exertions shall be wanting to carry out the orders of the Government, that the new system may be put in operation at the earliest possible date". Home Pub. Cons. 19 May 1854, No. 64. (Photographic Copy).

125. Agreement between the Government of India and Kashmir State in regard to the construction of telegraph lines from Jammu to Srinagar and Srinagar to Gilgit, dated 9th March 1878. Treaty No. 203. (Photographic Copy).

(vii) Economic History

126. A letter dated 24th December 1834 from the Members of the Tea Committee to the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department regarding the discovery of tea shrub in Upper Assam which they declared "to be by far the most important and valuable that has ever been made on matters connected with the agricultural or commercial resources of this empire." They recommended the appointment of suitable persons to carry out further investigations in Assam. Rev. Agri. Cons. 28 January 1835, No. 6. (Photographic Copy).

127. A letter dated 13 June 1837 from the Secretary, Tea Committee to the Secretary Government of India, Revenue Department, concerning some fine healthy tea plants procured from Mr. Beale's garden at Macao (China) for experimental tea plantation in Assam. Rev. Agri. Cons. 26 June 1837, No. 18. (Photographic Copy).

128. A letter dated 28 March 1836 from the Tea Committee to the Secretary to the Government regarding the expediency of employing a Chinese expert and an additional number of planters from China for tea plantation in India. Rev. Agri. Cons. 11 April 1836, No. 9. (Photographic Copy).

129. A letter dated 9 September 1839 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, concerning the engagement of American cotton experts for improving the cultivation of cotton in India, and stating how they are to be distributed between Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Home Rev. October 1839, No. 33 (Photographic Copy).

130. Lord Auckland's minute dated 14 August 1839 on the improvement of cotton cultivation in India stating that "all the value of success in introducing in India a better produce of cotton, suited for the immense manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me and it is fitting that renewed and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit." Rev. Agri. Cons. 9 September 1839, No. 2 (Photographic Copy).

131. Mr. R. Moore's proposal, dated 28th June 1854 for the use of pumps for the extension and improvement of irrigation in India. Home Rev. Cons. 14 July 1854, No. 3 (Photographic Copy).

132. A report by Mr. Hodgson, Officiating Resident at Khatmandu, on the indigenous method of manufacturing paper in Nepal, in the early part of the 19th Century and recommending its adoption in India. Foreign Pol. Cons. 13 January 1832, No. 20. (Photographic Copy).

133. A letter dated 10th January 1835 from the Governor of Ceylon submitting copies of Col. Colebrook's report on the question of monopoly of tobacco in the state of Travancore and observing that though adverse to any relaxation of the monopoly, the Travancore Government is willing to take a greater proportion of tobacco from Jaffna, soliciting that the Raja of Travancore may be informed the readiness of the Ceylon Government to reduce export duty on condition that the Travancore Government were willing to take it in greater quantities. Foreign Pol. Cons. 11 February 1835, No. 17 (Photographic Copy).

134. A holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie, dated 22 August 1850 regarding the selection of a competent person to undertake the work of geo-

logical examination of the Salt Range and of the hills to the north of the Punjab with a view to ascertaining the real nature and extent of their mineral products. Foreign, Pol. Cons. 11 October 1850, No. 209. (Photographic Copy).

135. A letter dated 11 October 1851 from the Superintendent of Canals North-West Province, to the Superintendent, Dehra Dun concerning the development of iron resources of the Himalayan range. It was suggested that the people living in the mountainous country should be told about the pecuniary advantages of the metalliferous products of their land particularly iron-ore and its smelting and that it could be readily sold at the workshop and foundry at Roorkee. Home Pub. Cons. 29 July 1853, No. 22 (Photographic Copy).

136. A letter dated 15 June 1853 from the Secretary to the Government of the North-West Province to the Secretary to the Government of India regarding the potentialities of India as an iron producing country and concerning the help the Government should give to the people of the country in discovering and reducing the ores to a convenient form for casting and working through the Civil Engineering College and its workshops at Roorkee. Home Pub. Cons. 19 July 1853, No. 29. (Photographic Copy).

137. A memorial of Andrew Duncan dated 7 February 1812 to the Governor-General in continuation of his report of 30 November 1811 on the subject of experiments on the iron ores of Beerbhoom, Balasore and adjoining districts and the operations proposed to be founded thereon. This consultation contains coloured illustrations of the proposed iron foundry and estimates of its cost. Home, Pub. 21 February 1812, No. 43 (Original).

138. Dr. Bancroft's report regarding his experiments in dyeing flannel with Andaman, Coromandel, Siam and Brazil woods and their colouring qualities, containing samples of dyed flannel. Home Public Cons. 7 September 1791, No. 9. (Original).

139. Copy of a notice dated 30 June 1766 regarding the establishment of gold currency and coinage of gold Mohurs in order to obviate the inconvenience arising from the prevailing scarcity of silver. Home Pub. Cons. 28 July 1766, No. 12. (Photographic Copy).

140. Detailed regulation made for the printing, issue and circulation of Treasury Notes by the East India Company. Home Pub. Cons. 8 May 1780, No. 19. (Photographic Copy).

141. A form of the Treasury Notes issued by the East India Company, Home Pub. Cons. 8 May 1780, No 20. (Photographic Copy).

142. Deed of a widow who sold herself during the great famine of Bengal, 1770. Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

143. Commission dated 2 July 1800 to examine witnesses on the part of Warren Hastings. Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.

144. An autograph letter in Bengali of Maharaja Nand Kumar (n.d.). Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.

145. A gold illuminated letter in Malaya (Arabic characters) from Zainul Abedin, Sultan of Trengannu, Malaya, to the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, seeking protection and help of the East India Company and offering compliments to the Governor-General. Foreign Persian O. R. 15 April 1796, No. 181. (Original).

146. Letter from King of Acheen in Portuguese with English translation to Governor-General regarding military help which he sought from the Government of Pulopenang to reduce the inhabitants of Assangan to obedience. Bears the signature of the King in Malay script. Political Cons. 3 January 1812, No. 21. (Original).

147. Letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Arakan to the Governor-General (received on 1 March 1808) permitting all European nations to enjoy equal freedom in the commerce of Burma on condition that they paid the usual duties levied in the country. Foreign Persian O. R. 1808, No. 96. (Photographic Copy).

148. A letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Pegu, requesting that 5,000 visas of saltpetre and 200 guns may be sent to him. Foreign Persian O. R. March 1809, No. 233. (Original).

149. Letter in Bengali from Rani Marichmati, aunt of Nazir Deo, to Lord Cornwallis, complaining against Sardbanda Gosain the Rajguru of Cooch Bihar for subjecting Nazir Deo's family to various oppressions. Foreign Persian O. R. 9 March 1787, No. 134. (Photographic Copy).

150. Letter in Oriya from the Raja of Boad to the Commissioner at Cuttack, stating that he would acknowledge no authority other than the English as his overlord. Foreign Persian O. R. 23 April 1804, No. 218. (Original).

151. Letter in Kanarese from Vira Rajendra Odeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto informing him about his desire to settle the succession to his throne according to seniority on his first wife's four daughters or their male children. Foreign Persian O. R. 19 October 1807. (Original).

152. Declaration, in Bengali and Bhutanese, of Nirpur Paigah relating to the establishment of commercial relations between Bengal and Bhutan. Home Public Cons. 19 April 1779, No. 6. (Photographic Copy).

153. Letter from Bhutan addressed to Mr. Trevelyan dated 27 November 1836, with illuminated borders containing figures of dragons, conchshells and Kinnara females. The decorations represent very rare specimens of Indo-Tibetan style of painting. Foreign Persian O. R. 14 April 1837. (Original).

154. An illuminated letter in Hindi from Maharaja Rattan Singh to Lord Auckland, dated 4 Asarh 1893 Vikrami (A.D. 1836). Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.

155. Letter from Queen Victoria to the King of Burma (n.d.) on the occasion of his father's death and congratulating him on his accession to the throne. Bears the Queen's autograph in a velvet container. (Original).

LENT BY MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

156. Public despatches from England 1670-79, Volume No. I. This is the earliest volume in the Madras Record Office.

157. Public Sundries, Volume No. I. This is a diary, in Tamil, of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dubash of Dupleix and some of his successors, 1736-45. This is an interesting and unique work and has been translated into English and published in 12 volumes. The first volume of the Tamil diary is exhibited.

158. Madras Army Records, Series III, Volume 72 (Regimental Flags).

159. Madras Army Records, Volume 73 (Design of Breast and Waist plates worn by certain regiments, in 2 volumes).

160. Madras Army Records, Volume 76 (Designs of dress).

161. Original treaty between East India Company and Tipu Sultan, dated 11 March 1784, with declaratory clauses by the Governor-General-in-Council, dated 8 June 1784.

162. Charter granted in 1758 to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies by King George II with a large seal.

163. Two ornamental bags of silk and gold used for letters sent by high personages in about 1874.

LENT BY RECORD OFFICE, BOMBAY

164. Surat Factory Outward letters (July-December 1630). Despatches sent by Surat Council to Court of Directors, Factors at Broach, Cambay, Agra, etc. These are rare and important documents used by Sir William Foster in the preparation of Volume IV of English Factories in India.

165. Covenant of George Brown, dated 2 April 1789. George Brown was employed as a writer. He became member of the Bombay Council and officiated as Governor for a year in 1811.

166. Autograph letter of King Shahu (1738-39) to Bhavani Shankar Koreshwar and Khandoji Jadhav ordering them to attempt an attack from the side of 'Bijapurves'.

167. Autograph letter of Bajirao Peshwa, dated 9 December 1728 to Chimaji describing some facts of the battle with Girdhar Bahadur, etc. and insisting on Chimaji to send a letter about his welfare.

168. Autograph letter of Chimaji Appa, brother of Peshwa, to his mother-
"Bai" dated 14 February 1735 describing possibility of sending Sadashiv
with her on a pilgrimage.

169. Autograph letter of Balaji Peshwa to Balwantrao Mehendale,
dated 10 October 1757 giving an account of the battle at Udupai.

170. Autograph letter of Sadashiv Rao Bhau, dated 16 December 1759
giving some account of the army with him and making suggestions for addi-
tional force.

171. Autograph letter of Raghunath Bajirao (c. 1750) to Janardhan
Pant stating that he (Raghunath Bajirao) had no time to study Mukta-
vali, Shabda Khanda and that he was spending his time in service of his father.

172. Autograph of Nana Fadnis. An agreement with Bapuji Deorao,
dated 13 October 1759 regarding recovery of revenue from Indapur Pargana
and expenditure thereon.

173. Autograph letter of Mahadji Sindhia to Raghoba dated 17 Septem-
ber 1763 stating that Gulraj and Nandram saw him and spoke to him about
the message sent with them.

174. Autograph letter of Raghoji Bhonsle, dated 11 August 1742 to
Keshavrao.

175. Diary for 1820 of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara. It is a record of
daily doings of Raja Pratap Singh. On the advice of Capt. Grant Duff,
Pratap Singh kept a diary for seven years. Extracts from these diaries
have been published in Selections from Peshwa Daftar, No. 42, edited by
Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai.

176. Passport of the Siddi dated 30 February 1727.

LENT BY THE STATE RECORD DEPARTMENT, BARODA

177. Articles of Agreement between the East India Company and Maha-
raja Anandrao Gaikwad, dated 6 June 1802. Bears the signatures of
Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, Raoji Appaji, Dewan of Baroda,
A. Walker, the Resident of Baroda, etc.

178. Articles of Agreement, dated 9 August 1804 under the seal and
signature of Col. A. Walker, the Resident of Baroda for the farm of Ahmeda-
bad, dated 9 August 1804.

179. A letter from Peshwa Bajirao Raghunath to Maharaja Anandrao
Gaikwad, dated 29 September 1817, granting him the Sanad of the perma-
nent farm of Ahmedabad.

180. Letter from Lord William Bentinck to Maharaja Sayajirao II
Gaikwad, dated 16 March 1833, acquainting the latter of his proposal to
substitute English for Persian in his correspondence.

181. A letter of congratulation in Persian, dated 12 November 1842, on the recovery of the sandalwood doors of Somnath temple from the Afghans.

182. Proclamation from the Governor-General of India dated 12 November 1842 in Hindi congratulating the Maharaja and Sardars of Malawa and Gujarat on their soldiers who fought bravely to regain the gates of Somnath temple.

183. Letter from Major Malcolm, Resident of Baroda, to Maharaja Ganpatrao Gaikwad, dated 14 November 1854, thanking His Highness for his decision to open a hospital at Baroda. He promises to send a doctor to work in the hospital.

184. Sanad from Supreme Government of British India to His Highness the Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad, dated 11 March 1862, granting his house the right to adopt a successor in the event of absence of natural heirs. Bears the seal of the Government.

185. Covering letter in Marathi (Modi) from the Governor of Bombay to His Highness the Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad, dated 17 April 1862 accompanying the Sanad of adoption, dated 17 April 1862.

TAGORE MANUSCRIPTS

(Lent by the Rabindra-Bhavan, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan)

186. A comprehensive scheme of a parallel Government with a socio-political basis drafted by Rabindranath Tagore in 1904. The scheme which was privately circulated, envisaged the organization of the forces and resources of the Indian society independent of all associations with the bureaucratic administration and the British. (Typed copy in Bengali).

187. The great Rakhi song composed by Tagore initiating the Rakhi-Bandhan ceremony to symbolize the unity of Bengal, on 16 October 1905, the day the "partition" of the province was given effect to by Lord Curzon. (Manuscript in the Poet's own hand).

188. The historic poem 'India's Prayer' read by Tagore on the opening day of the Congress session held in Calcutta in December 1917. The poem anticipates the basic principles of the non-co-operation movement. (Manuscript in Tagore's own hand).

189. Tagore's historic letter to the Viceroy, dated 30 May 1919, renouncing Knighthood. (Original draft in Tagore's own hand).

190. Tagore's statement, dated 2 November 1931 regarding shooting at Hijli (District Midnapur) detention camp and consequent death of detenues, condemning the Anglo-Indian Press and demanding trial of those responsible for the shooting. (Draft in Tagore's own hand).

191. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Rabindranath on the eve of launching the 1932 Civil Disobedience Movement asking him to give his "best to the

sacrificial fire that is being lighted". [Dictated and signed by Mahatma Gandhi and taken down by Sri Mahadev Desai at 4 a.m. on 3 January 1932. The letter was "signed a few moments after (Gandhiji's) actual arrest" as is known from the forwarding letter of Mahadev Desai attached].

192. Mahatma Gandhi's letter, dated 20 September 1932 seeking Tagore's opinion on his contemplated fast. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).

193. Tagore's article, dated 20 September 1932 on Mahatma Gandhi, his fast and the problem of untouchability. (Draft in the Poet's own hand).

194. Tagore's appeal through the press to his country-men to eradicate the evil of untouchability. (Draft in Rabindranath's own hand, dated 22 September 1932).

195. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Poet, dated 2 October 1932 on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).

196. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Poet, dated 24 May 1933 seeking his blessing on the eve of his contemplated self-purifactory fast which began on 8 May 1933. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).

197. Tagore's letter to Mahatmaji, dated 8 August 1933 on the Poona Pact. (In Tagore's own hand).

198. Mahatmaji's letter to Rabindranath, dated 21 January 1934 on Government measures in Midnapur. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).

199. An autograph letter, dated December 1913 in Hindi from Tagore to Lochan Prasad Pandeya of Bilaspur (C. P.) in reply to a congratulatory letter on the occasion of the award of Noble Prize to the Poet. (Lent by the Mahakoshal Historical Society, Bilaspur(C. P.).

FROM THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

200. Signature Register of the members of the Constituent Assembly of India (33 leaves). Photostatic copy. (Reproduced by the Administrative Intelligence Room).

201. Charter of Freedom (22 January 1947) (Photographic Copy).

202. The Poem presented by the Chinese Ambassador to the Constituent Assembly on the Independence Day (15 August 1947).

203. The National Flag presented by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO WORLD WAR II.

(Lent by the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla)

204. Enemy Defence, Akyab Island. A report dated May 1945 submitted by C. O., A. P. I. U., ALFSEA, bears eloquent testimony to the skill of the Japanese in the art of camouflage in consequence of which their defences

and installations baffled the orthodox Western notions of military strategy and engineering. The document is illustrated with original sketches and photographs.

205. Terauchi's report on Japanese operations in Burma. A photostat copy of the English translation of the Report of the Japanese Supreme Commander in the Southern Regions, Field Marshal Count Terauchi, covering the years 1943-45. The translation was forwarded to the General Headquarters along with war diaries. It contains a chart of the dispositions of the Japanese units in Burma at the time of surrender.

206. Italian propaganda leaflet for Indian troops fighting in North Africa. The present exhibit was dropped on 21 August 1942 at 6-30 p.m. An English translation made in the field is also attached.

207. Greek archives. This small collection consists of original documents in pencil script, typescript, and cyclostyle print either in Greek or English, and are reminiscent of the days of the Civil War in Greece. Indian troops unfortunately came in for criticism at the hands of the ELAS press.

208. Correspondence between the Axis powers, the mufti of Jerusalem and Prime Minister Rashid Ali of Iraq. Photostat copies of the captured documents in German, French and Italian with their English renderings, bear on the relations between the Middle East countries and the Axis powers. These letters might well serve as basic original sources for researches in the history of diplomacy.

209. War Diary of 1st Mahrattas for December 1943. This is a specimen of war diary. The 15 Mahrattas were then in Italy and their daily proceedings though not recorded in the easy-to-follow newspaper style may prove interesting to even lay readers.

210. Album containing photographs to illustrate the history of Medical Services. It opens with a map of undivided India in which the base hospital centres are spotted, and has two charts, one representing the incidence of malaria between 1943-45 and the other to illustrate the air evacuation of casualties from the battlefields of Burma in 1945. The first four photographs illustrate the difficult terrain and other hazards which the Indian soldiers has to face during World War II. There are photographs to illustrate mobile surgical theatres, neuro-surgical units, mobile X-ray units and different methods of evacuation of casualties on land, on water and by air.

211. Album containing selected photographs depicting activities of the Indian Army in the Middle East, Italy and Burma and also the activities of the WAC(I)s. The photographs about Middle East contain a number relating to the famous conferences of the Allied leaders and also conferences of famous Allied Generals. Particularly interesting are those depicting

Indian soldiers handling mechanized arms and discharging the highly technical jobs of bridge building or road-making in the deserts or swamps. These are photographs among others depicting :—

- (1) Indian soldiers presenting Guard of Honour to Mr. Clement Attlee and Lord Pethick Lawrence ;
- (2) Indian soldiers in charge of Japanese prisoners of war; and
- (3) Indian soldiers enjoying recreation under the shadow of the Sphinx in Egypt.

212. Four collections depicting :

- (1) The Formation Signs of the Indian Army before partition ;
- (2) Formation Signs of the Indian States before partition ;
- (3) Formation Signs of different Indian Brigades ; and
- (4) Miscellaneous Formation Signs relating to Indian Army.

The first two collections are original drawings in colour. The other two are photo-prints.

213. Album containing maps and charts. The maps illustrate the Allied advance into Burma, retreat from Burma and associated topics. The charts illustrate the output of Indian ordnance factories during the World War II.

MAPS AND CHARTS

214. A map of Ahmedabad and the surrounding districts (Northern Gujarat) ; late 18th century ; size: 3' 10" × 3' 5" . Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

215. A plan of Alibag and Revadanda ; late 18th century ; size: 2' 7" × 1' 10½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

216. A route map of a portion of Hyderabad, Naldurga and Avase ; late 18th century ; size: 2' 7" × 2' 1". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

217. A map of Jajjira Fort; late 18th century ; size : 2' × 1' 9". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

218. A map of Bijapur, Bagalkot and southern Maratha country; late 18th century ; size: 2' 1" × 1' 10½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

219. A map of Bijapur and surrounding country ; late 18th century ; size: 8' 10½" × 7' 3½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

220. Southern Maratha Dominions ; late 18th century. ; size: 6' 2" × 5' 10". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

221. A map of the East Indies of 1768, with place names written in Devanagari; late 18th century; size: $3' 10" \times 4' 7\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

222. An old Persian map of the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Kandahar, drawn by hand in colours on a paper roll (n.d.); size: $69' 6" \times 10"$. Lent by the National Library of India, Calcutta.

223. A plan of the Fort of Seringapatam and its environments showing the capture of Seringapatam; size: $2' \times 1' 2\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Madras Record Office.

224. Plan of the Battle of Plassey, supposed to be drawn by Clive; size: $1' 8" \times 1' 4"$. Lent by the Madras Record Office.

225. Plan of Bombay, 1758; size: $1' 8\frac{1}{2}" \times 1' 1\frac{1}{2}"$. (National Archives of India).

226. Plan of Bombay, 1767; size: $2' 11" \times 1' 10"$. (National Archives of India).

227. Plan of Cambay, 1775; size: $2' 11" \times 1' 10\frac{1}{2}"$. (National Archives of India).

228. A chart of different types of boats in Indian waters; Maratha school; late 18th century; size: $4' 3" \times 1' 8\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

229. A chart of different types of boats such as 'galbat', 'gali', 'fattamari', 'machwa', 'manovar', etc. Maratha school; late 18th century; size: $4' 2" \times 1' 4\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

PAINTINGS

230. A nobleman. The right half of the miniature contains a Persian poem by Amir Khusrau. Mongolian, early 16th century. Size: $10\frac{1}{2}" \times 7"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

231. Musician playing a rabab. Mongolian, early 16th century. Size: $7" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

232. A Persian Prince by Moin? Bears the date of completion, 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.). Persian school. Size: $8" \times 4"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

233. A Persian lady by Moin(?). Bears the date of completion, 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.). Persian school. Size: $8" \times 3"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

234. A scene from the Shahnama of Firdausi. Size: $16\frac{1}{2}" \times 11"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

235. Timur seated on a chair, receiving Sultan Bayazid. Bears an inscription at the bottom dated A.H. 994 (A.D. 1585) giving the name of

the artist, Moolraj. Size: $17\frac{1}{2}" \times 11\frac{1}{4}"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

236. Akbar on horseback. Mughal School. , 16th century. Size: $8" \times 8\frac{1}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

237. Reconciliation between Akbar and Sultan Salim at Agra (A.D. 1602). Mughal school (early Jahangir, circa 1610-15). Size: $21\frac{1}{2}" \times 13\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

238. Jahangir on a lion hunt. Mughal school (early Jahangir circa A.D. 1610-15). Size: $11" \times 8"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

239. Jahangir on horseback. Mughal school (early 17th century). Size: $7" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

240. Emperor Jahangir and his son Sultan Khusrav. Mughal school. Size: $7\frac{1}{4}" \times 4"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

241. Sultan Daniyal (third son of Akbar) with his wife. Mughal school. Size: $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 6"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

242. Abul Fazal. Mughal school. Size: $9\frac{1}{4}" \times 6\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

243. Shah Jahan on horseback. Mughal school (17th century). Size: $7" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

244. Prince Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, seated on an elephant among his troops. Mughal school. Size: $12\frac{1}{2}" \times 9"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

245. Sultan Shuja, second son of Shah Jahan. Mughal school. Size: $18" \times 12\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

246. Ali Mardan Khan of Kandahar. Mughal school (first half of the, 17th century). Size: $7" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery Baroda.

247. Shaista Khan, Mughal school (second half of the, 17th century). Size: $18\frac{1}{2}" \times 13\frac{1}{4}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

248. Francois Bernier, author of the famous Travels in the Mughal Empire, 1656-1668. Mughal school (17th century). Size: $6" \times 5"$. Lent by Mr. Ajit Ghose, Calcutta.

249. Alamgir. Bears on verso a Persian rubai. Mughal school (18th century). Size: $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 4"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

250. Amar Singh Rao of Nagpur. Mughal miniature (Shah Jahan school, circa. A.D. 1640). Size: $12" \times 8\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

251. Nawab Umdatul Mulk. Painted by Bhawani Dass. Mughal school. Size: $5\frac{3}{4}" \times 5"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

252. Bakhtawar Khan, Khwajasara of Alamgir, author of the general history entitled *Miratul Alam*. Mughal school (17th century). Size: $7" \times 5"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

253. Abdullah Khan, Qutbul Mulk of Barha, Governor of Allahabad in the reign of Bahadur Shah and Prime Minister of Furrukh Siyar. Mughal school (18th century). Size: $9\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

254. Husain Ali Khan Amir-ul-Umra, Governor of Bihar in the reign of Bahadur Shah. Mughal school (18th century). Size: $9\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

255. Mirza Asad-ullah Khan Ghalib. Late Mughal school. Size: $7\frac{1}{8}" \times 5\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

256. Mahadaji Sindhia. Mughal-Rajput miniature (second half of the 18th century). Size: $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{3}{4}"$.

257. Prithvi Raj Chauhan in his seraglio. Rajput school. Size: $9\frac{5}{8}" \times 8\frac{1}{4}"$. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

258. Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur (A.D. 1638-78). Rajput miniature (Jodhpur, third quarter of the 19th century). Size: $12\frac{1}{2}" \times 8"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

259. Abhai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur (A.D. 1724-50) in the company of his ladies. Rajput miniature (Jodhpur, circa A.D. 1730-40). Size: $10\frac{3}{4}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

260. A lady seated on a terrace in a garden. Rajput school. Size: $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 5"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

261. A painting showing three ladies of high rank with phuljharis (a kind of fire-work) in their hands. Rajput school. Size: $8\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

262. A lady seated on a fine carpet under a canopy. Rajput school. Size: $7\frac{3}{4}" \times 5"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

263. A painting showing a teacher with four girl pupils. Rajput school. Size: $9\frac{3}{4}" \times 6\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

264. A lady of rank seated on a terrace talking with a woman sitting before her with two maid servants standing before her and one behind. Rajput school. Size: $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 5\frac{3}{4}"$. Lent by the Rampur State Library.

265-268. Four drawings on paper showing portrait heads of Rajput chiefs. Rajput school (17th century). Lent by the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.

269. IbrahimAdil Shah II of Bijapur (A.D. 1580-1626). Deccani miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: $12\frac{3}{4}" \times 9"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

270. Madana Pandit, Prime Minister of Golconda under Abu'l-Hasan Qutb Shah. Deccani miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: $11" \times 7\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

271. Nizam Ali of Hyderabad. Deccani miniature (Hyderabad, late 18th century). Size: $9\frac{1}{2}" \times 7"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

272. Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Kingdom, Deccani Miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: $10\frac{3}{4}" \times 7\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

273. Unidentified Maratha General. Maratha miniature (late 18th century). Size: $10" \times 8"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

274. Charat Singh, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Punjabi miniature (second half of the 18th century). Size: $14\frac{3}{4}" \times 11\frac{1}{2}"$. Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

275. Jai Singh (Kanhaya ?), leader of the Kanhaya Misl of the Sikhs. Punjabi miniature (circa A.D. 1790). Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

276. Eighteen pictures (printed strips coloured by hand) showing various phases of military life, equipment, etc., of the East India Company. (n.d.)

TYPES OF REPAIR WORK DONE IN THE PRESERVATION BRANCH, NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

277. An unflattened bundle showing the original condition of records received in the National Archives of India.

278. A flattened document.

279. Document repaired with hand-made paper.

280. Document repaired with tissue paper.

281. Document repaired with chiffon.

282. An inlayed document.

283. A document laminated between cellulose acetate foils.

284. Half-margin repair.

285. Evil effect of repairing document with tracing paper.

286. Palm-leaf repaired with cellulose acetate foil.

287. An insect-bored manuscript.

288. An insect-bored manuscript repaired with tissue paper.

289. A faded document with its photograph with writing revived.

- 290. Document shoowing the, corroding effect of ink.
- 291. A bound manuscript volume.
- 292. Seal—an illustration showing how it is preserved.
- 293. Samples of microfilm negative and positive.
- 294. A roll of microfilm-(100 ft.).
- 295. Enlargements from microfilm copies.



